

PEOPLE

Canadian Gets 60 Days For Deserting in 1955

A Canadian army private who was sentenced to 60 days in prison on a charge of desertion, nearly 30 years after he left the Canadian Army, was sentenced to 60 days in prison on a charge of desertion, nearly 30 years after he left the Canadian Army.

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U.S. Seeks To Tighten Exports of Technology

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department has proposed tighter export rules that are intended to stop the shipment of sensitive goods, particularly high-technology equipment, to "potential adversaries."

The announcement of the rules on Wednesday followed a highly publicized incident in which computers that officials said had military applications were intercepted en route to the Soviet Union. In that incident, Pentagon officials criticized the Commerce Department as being careless in its licensing procedures.

The rules would tighten the procedure for granting distribution licenses. These licenses now allow exporters to make multiple shipments over an extended period under a single permit, rather than apply for an individual permit for each shipment.

Under the new rules, exporters would no longer be able to get distribution licenses for high-technology items such as lasers and semiconductor devices, except if those items are intended for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries and Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

The rules would also require that applications for licenses include more specific information on the goods to be exported, and there would be greater limits placed on foreign companies that buy equipment in the United States and re-export them to other countries.

To obtain a distribution license, an exporter must have obtained at least 30 individual export licenses in the previous year, a Commerce Department statement said.

William T. Archey, acting assistant secretary for trade administration, said in the statement that the new rules should "significantly limit the potential for abuse" of distribution licenses.

He said there were 700 distribution license holders, many of whom were among the largest U.S. exporters.

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SURVIVOR — Firemen help a miner who was rescued Thursday from the fire-gutted shaft of a Japanese coal mine. Eighty-three workers died in the blaze at the Mitsui Mining Co.'s Miike mine complex north of

Omura City on the southern island of Kyushu. Thirteen of the 96 trapped miners were rescued, one of them after 26 hours. About 600 other miners who were underground when the fire started were quickly evacuated.

Rise in Japan's Military Budget Likely to Be Small

By Clyde Haberman

TOKYO — The Japanese government, which has been under pressure from the United States to raise its military spending substantially, appears to be about to approve one of the smallest increases in two decades.

A new national budget will not be completed for several days, but indications are that military spending may rise at a slower rate than in any year since the Japanese economic boom began in the 1960s.

The new budget is expected to be one of no growth, with military spending, aid to Third World countries and energy development among the few areas scheduled for increases. The funds of some government agencies will be slashed by as much as 10 percent.

Officials are concerned about criticism from the United States on the military budget. Members of Congress have linked the military issue to trade frictions between the two countries.

His argument is that Japan spends too little on its own defense for a country whose economy has become strong, sometimes at U.S. expense. While Japanese officials do not see a connection between defense and trade, they acknowledge that they cannot escape an issue that seems to carry a certain emotional appeal in the United States.

"If the budget is too small, we will lose United States trust in Japan," Yuko Kurihara, the Defense Agency's director-general, told Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun, an industrial trade newspaper.

The defense problem, trade friction and the problem of aid to developing countries are complicatedly intertwined, and they come to the surface as a defense problem at times and as a trade problem at other times," he said. "With the presidential election approaching, the United States may take a strong attitude."

For the new fiscal year that begins April 1, the Defense Agency

wants its budget expanded by 6.9 percent. The Finance Ministry is looking for an increase closer to 4 percent.

The eventual figure is likely to fall somewhere between, but most analysts doubt that it will go much higher than 6 percent, if that. At no point since the mid-1960s has the military increase been less than 6.5 percent. During Japan's era of rapid economic growth in the 1960s and 1970s, military spending rose by as much as 21.4 percent a year.

It stands now at \$11.8 billion, just under 1 percent of the gross national product. In the United States, the military percentage of GNP is six times as great. Meeting with opposition party leaders Wednesday, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone pledged to keep any defense increase below the ceiling of 7 percent of GNP, which has been basic government policy for eight years.

The final budget compromise will be made in the next few days by Mr. Nakasone.

He has promised the Reagan administration to do his best to increase military spending and, with his forceful personal style, he seems to have convinced many Americans that he can deliver a defense budget to their liking.

In reality, he is constrained by a need to fend off charges by the opposition and some factions in his own party that he is too hawkish, and by fiscal anxieties similar to those in the United States.

The Finance Ministry has said that the Defense Agency should not be a "sanctuary" from the general fiscal belt-tightening, but most analysts expect Mr. Nakasone to settle on a percentage closer to the Defense Agency's request.

Some experts have argued that percentage increases in the defense budget, while politically sensitive, are not as important as how the money is spent. A key question is whether Japan can meet such commitments as its pledge to guard sea lanes up to 1,000 nautical miles from its shores.

East Bloc Is Reported Set To Restart Vienna Talks

Shultz Reports No Shift on Missile Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

OSLO — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday that his five hours of talks with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union were worthwhile but made "absolutely no movement" toward resuming negotiations for reducing nuclear missiles.

Speaking to reporters on his Air Force plane as he flew here for a brief official visit on his way to the United States from Stockholm, Mr. Shultz was more optimistic about the prospects for an early resumption of the East-West negotiations in Vienna on conventional force reductions in Central Europe.

In Stockholm, other Western ministers also said that as the result of talks they held with Soviet and East European officials they expected a date to be set soon, perhaps for mid-March. "We discussed arms control issues across the board," Mr. Shultz said, "the thrust of discussions varied from one to another."

The Soviet Union last November quit the negotiations on limiting intermediate-range missiles in Europe because NATO began deploying the first of some 572 new U.S. missiles aimed at offering a perceived Soviet advantage in missiles in Europe. And last month, the Russians refused to set dates for resuming the strategic arms reduction talks in Geneva and the conventional force reduction talks in Vienna.

Mr. Gromyko, in a tough speech to the East-West conference on security that opened in Stockholm this week, repeated that the Russians would only return to the table for the intermediate-range missile talks if NATO removed the missiles already deployed. The allies have rejected this demand.

When asked if he had made any progress in getting Mr. Gromyko to change his mind, Mr. Shultz said "No." But he added "I'm referring to the nuclear arms talks," not to the conventional force talks.

"We made no headway," he said on resumption of the nuclear missile talks. "There was absolutely no movement."

In declaring that no progress was made in the nuclear arms talks, Mr. Shultz was seeking to make it clear to other allies that he had offered no concessions to Moscow to get the Russians to return to the table. The U.S. position is that the Soviet Union left the negotiations without good reason and should not be rewarded simply for agreeing to negotiate again.

Mr. Shultz sought to leave the impression that the talks with Mr. Gromyko were serious and valuable, but he refused to describe the meeting in anything but the most cautious and limited terms.

"The atmosphere was a business-like one," he said. "We had very strong discussions across a full range of issues and in a straightforward businesslike atmosphere."

During a five-hour stopover in Oslo, Mr. Shultz met with Foreign Minister Sverre Stray and other officials and had lunch with Norwegian king, Olav V.

At a press conference before leaving Oslo, Mr. Shultz said that he and Mr. Gromyko had not discussed the elections in the United States, when a questioner asked if the Russians expected Mr. Reagan to be re-elected.

He also said that he had raised human rights concerns with Mr. Gromyko, but he refused to say if he had asked specifically about Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who was arrested in Hungary in 1945 by the Russians after he had helped rescue thousands of Hungarian Jews. The Soviet Union says he died in a prison camp but

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Gerard C. Smith

U.S. Charges On Arms Pact Are Criticized

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A group of former arms control negotiators and policy analysts have criticized the Reagan administration for making public accusations that the Soviet Union may have violated arms treaties.

They said Wednesday that the reports were unsubstantiated, of no real military significance and unwise diplomatically.

The administration began briefing members of Congress and journalists Friday about what it described as five probable and two more certain violations of arms control and military treaties.

A classified document formally detailing the allegations is to be given to members of Congress within a few days, possibly on Friday, and an unclassified document is to be made public the same day, officials said.

The criticisms were voiced Wednesday at a news conference conducted by Gerard C. Smith, who negotiated much of the first strategic arms limitation treaty and the anti-ballistic missile treaty during the Nixon administration, and Paul C. Warnke, who negotiated the final version of the second strategic arms treaty in the Carter administration.

Also participating in the conference were Herbert Scoville Jr., a former deputy director of the CIA and former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; John Steinbruner, who heads foreign policy studies at the Brookings Institution; and Michael Krepon, director of a project on treaty verification at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Members of the group said that any indications that arms control agreements were being violated "cannot be overlooked or excused" and that the Soviet Union should be "compelled to answer" U.S. questions.

But the former officials argued that the "proper" procedure was to continue to seek explanations about and rectification of Soviet behavior in a body called the Standing Consultative Commission that holds periodic confidential meetings in Geneva.

Until 1981, the year President Ronald Reagan took office, the group said, the consultative commission had been able to resolve satisfactorily every question of possible treaty violations by both sides.

The former officials argued in a written statement that Mr. Reagan was indulging "in the politically attractive, but unproductive luxury of public accusations of Soviet perfidy."

They said in the news conference that such public allegations would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Officials See Resumption In Months

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — Soviet bloc foreign ministers have suggested to their Western counterparts that the Warsaw Pact is ready to soon reopen the talks on limiting conventional forces in Europe, officials from the Atlantic alliance said Thursday.

Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany said they came away from individual meetings with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union with the impression that the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks in Vienna would resume in the coming months.

However, Western foreign ministers, including Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, gave no indication of finding Soviet willingness to return to the Geneva negotiations on strategic and medium-range nuclear arms.

The conversations with Mr. Gromyko were part of series of discussions between NATO and Warsaw Pact foreign ministers held in connection with the opening of the East-West conference on European security.

Mr. Andreotti said resumption of the force reduction talks could take place "at a date in the near future." Italian journalists reported, Mr. Genscher, briefing West German reporters, spoke of East bloc willingness to start the negotiations "in a few months' time."

Polish and Czechoslovak sources indicated that the resumption date could be March 15, but allied officials said they were not aware of a specific calendar.

The talks, which have been taking place for 10 years, lasted in December without the Soviet Union agreeing to a date for their resumption.

Soviet statements have not described them as suspended or broken off, expressions used by Soviet officials to characterize the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Geneva.

In general, the allied foreign ministers characterized their meetings with Mr. Gromyko in a slightly more positive manner than that offered by U.S. officials after the five-hour meeting Wednesday night between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko.

The nuances were thought likely to reflect the Soviet attempt to impress Western Europe with the idea that its interests clash with those of the United States.

A British official spoke of Sir Geoffrey's meeting with Mr. Gromyko as useful and positive, and raised the possibility of another meeting between the two men during the coming year.

West German representatives characterized the meetings as worthwhile because they felt they re-established the East-West dialogue for the first time since the deployment of NATO missiles in Western Europe and the Soviet withdrawal from the nuclear arms reduction talks.

They said they considered it was a positive sign that Warsaw Pact countries chose to indicate their willingness to return to the force reduction talks.

Both sides in the Vienna troop reduction discussions have been talking about reducing their overall force levels in Central Europe to 900,000.

But the conversations have involved Western insistence that the Warsaw Pact understate the size of its manpower by as many as 115,000 soldiers and is unwilling to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

UNESCO Chief Urges U.S. Not to Pull Out

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The secretary-general of UNESCO, in a letter to U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, has expressed the hope that the United States "after reconsidering the whole situation, will decide to remain in UNESCO" and give it "full and wholehearted cooperation."

In his first public response to the announcement Dec. 29 of Washington's intention to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the secretary-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, emphasized the need "to maintain the universality of the organization."

While delegates sometimes "express opposing points of view," Mr. M'Bow said, this makes it only "more essential to seek out the common ground on which consensus can be reached."

In announcing the U.S. plans for withdrawal at the end of this year, a State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg, charged that "UNESCO has been virtually every subject it deals with, has exhibited hostility toward the basic institutions of a free society, especially a free market and a free press, and has demonstrated unrestrained budgetary expansion."

In his letter, dated Jan. 11 and made public Wednesday by UNESCO, Mr. M'Bow suggested that the United States should distinguish between the viewpoints expressed by member nations and the activities of the organization itself, "whose ethical role dictates that it should transcend particular ideologies" — without, however, ignoring them.

The State Department Public Affairs Office said that it had no knowledge of Mr. M'Bow's letter. Responding to allegations that UNESCO has grown increasingly anti-Western, anti-Israeli and pro-

Soviet during his tenure, Mr. M'Bow said that in the 37 years since UNESCO's founding, the subjects of immediate concern to its members have changed.

"The fact is that immense changes have taken place in international society as a result of decolonization and the accession of the peoples of the former colonies to independence and their entry into international life," Mr. M'Bow wrote. Membership in UNESCO has increased from 28 countries in 1945, most of them Western and industrialized, to 161 today, most of them in the Third World.

Mr. M'Bow said that UNESCO's budget for 1984-85 was \$36 million less than that requested for 1982-83. He suggested this was probably "the largest such reduction ever to have been made to the United Nations system" and that it would result to a decrease in the U.S. budget contribution of almost \$7 million.

While the summit was in progress, the Egyptian government of President Hosni Mubarak announced that it would not accept any conditions as the price for its return.

The debate on whether to end Egypt's banishment dominated the summit meeting, with hard-liners such as Syria, Libya and South Yemen clashing with moderates.

On Wednesday, the conference approved a proposal to readmit Cairo that called on the Egyptian government to implicitly reject its settlement with Israel.

Sources said Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, supported Egypt's return during a session that went on until dawn Thursday.

Mr. Arafat held a reconciliation meeting with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt after Mr. Arafat was ejected from Lebanon last month by pro-Syrian PLO rebels.

A conference spokesman also said that political resolutions had been adopted on the 40-month-old war between Iran and Iraq and other issues.

Conference sources said the summit meeting endorsed a draft resolution prepared last week by the organization's foreign ministers in Rabat, Morocco, calling for an immediate cease-fire in the war.

The leaders also praised Iraq for what the sources called Baghdad's positive response to peace efforts and urged Iran to respond to peace moves.

Islamic Group Says Egypt Can Return

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CASABLANCA, Morocco — The Islamic summit meeting decided Thursday night to readmit Egypt to the 45-member Islamic Conference Organization, almost five years after Egypt was suspended for signing a peace treaty with Israel.

The decision was announced in a closing statement read by Morocco's foreign minister, Abdelouh Belkacem, after four days of debate on the issue.

Egypt was suspended from both the organization and the Arab League after it signed the treaty with Israel in 1979.

The announcement did not immediately clarify what conditions, if any, were attached to Egypt's return to the organization. Under a compromise reached early Wednesday but later repudiated by Syria and Libya, Egypt was to have been required to endorse all previous Arab and Islamic decisions on the Middle East conflict.

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Shamir Criticizes Jordan for Overture to PLO

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has expressed disappointment with Jordan's recent call on the Palestine Liberation Organization to move toward a "practical formula" for negotiations with Israel.

"The government of Jordan knows well that Israel will not conduct any negotiations with the terrorists, either directly or indirectly," Mr. Shamir said in the Knesset Wednesday. "The government of Jordan also knows that the PLO is the opposite of peace and the obstacle to any negotiations or agreement."

It was the first official Israeli reaction to King Hussein's call to the PLO, made Monday in an address to the first regular session of Jordan's National Assembly since 1974.

Mr. Shamir welcomed the reconvening of the Jordanian National Assembly, which includes Palestinian members from the Israeli-occupied West Bank. Such participation "can be compatible with the Israeli autonomy plan" of 1977, he said.

But Mr. Shamir made clear Israel's position that negotiations with Jordan would be acceptable only on the basis of the Camp David framework agreement with Egypt, and not of President Ronald Reagan's proposal to transfer the West Bank out of Israeli control. The Reagan administration has urged Hussein to enter talks with Israel in an effort to move toward an Israeli pullout.

"As will be remembered, the Camp David framework agreement assigns Jordan a role in the solution of the problem of the Arabs of the Land of Israel, in all its aspects," Mr. Shamir said.

"Jordan is supposed to be a partner in the process that will bring about the establishment of a self-governing authority, Jordan is supposed to participate in the negotiations on the determination of the final status of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district, commencing with the third year of the existence of the self-governing authority; and finally, Jordan is supposed to negotiate with Israel in order to sign a peace treaty with this country," he said.

Mr. Shamir said that Hussein's decision to convene the National Assembly might have been "designed to prepare the way for Jordan's embarkation upon a positive path, while taking advantage of the ripe time of the weakening of the terrorist organizations."

"However," he said, "the Jordanian parliament has chosen not to take this positive road. To our chagrin, there are even indications of the opposite. Jordan's spokesmen have reiterated that there is no intention of hurting the PLO or taking away from that organization's mandate as the sole representative of the Arabs of the Land of Israel." He said that Jordan's recent behavior "does not testify to moderation or readiness for peace with Israel."

The mandate to which Mr. Shamir referred was given by the Arab League, which in 1974 designated the PLO the sole representative of the Palestinians. This has prevented Jordan from negotiating alone over the territories.

Under the Camp David accord, Israel has offered West Bank and Gaza Arabs "autonomy," defined as narrow jurisdiction over mostly municipal affairs, within an envelope of continued Israeli control.

Standstill in Montevideo

The Associated Press

STANDSTILL IN MONTEVIDEO — After Uruguayans backed a strike by a union federation demanding higher wages and a return of democratic freedoms, the military government Thursday ordered troops to remove workers occupying a factory. Page 3.

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BRIEFS

2 USIA Progs

The State Department's two administrative programs, Public Diplomacy, a service to the president, and the Voice of America, a service to the public, are being reorganized. The reorganization is part of a broader effort to streamline the agency's operations. The Voice of America is being restructured to focus on international broadcasting, while Public Diplomacy will handle domestic and regional public relations. The reorganization is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

Simpler Arms Treaties Should Be Negotiated, U.S. Officials Decide

By Michael Geder and Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The administration's study of alleged Soviet arms control violations has led to a decision that arms agreements must be simpler than in the past. The study, conducted by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, found that current treaties are too complex and difficult to enforce. Officials decided that future agreements should be simpler and more focused on specific areas of concern.

Within the Pentagon and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, some officials go even further, suggesting that the study proves there is less to be gained from arms control agreements than is generally believed and that the United States may have to scale back its expectations. "The principal effect of these violations is not the immediate military consequences but the issue of how we conduct negotiations in the future and the expectations we set for those negotiations," Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, said Wednesday in an interview.

Officials in the administration have always been skeptical of arms control. They have seized on the report as evidence of a tendency toward deceit by Moscow and an indication that only agreements that can be verified independently and with a high degree of confidence are worth signing. Such conditions, some of these officials argue, would preclude treaties in such areas as chemical weapons, where secret manufacturing might occur, or anti-satellite weapons that might be hidden in other space cargo.

At a White House briefing for reporters Saturday just before a speech by President Ronald Reagan seeking to improve dialogue with Moscow, a senior official said lessons have been learned from the compliance study. "It probably tells you that you have to go for simpler arms control agreements that are not involving such arcane requirements of verification," he said. Officials in the arms control agency and elsewhere have suggested that, rather than focus on complicated formulas for measuring each superpower's nuclear arsenal, new discussions may focus on "trade-offs" that are more simple. For example, an official said that a U.S. advantage in long-range bombers carrying cruise missiles might be "traded off" against Soviet strength in land-based intercontinental missiles.

New Missile Bases in Czechoslovakia Are Now Manned by Soviet Soldiers

MOSCOW — Soviet troops are now working with new nuclear missiles stationed in Czechoslovakia as part of Moscow's response to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, according to Soviet press reports. In a report from a correspondent with a Soviet missile unit in Czechoslovakia, the army daily Krasnaya Zvezda said Thursday that Soviet troops there had begun training.

A report in the same paper earlier this week said troops were manning new bases in East Germany and were in charge of missiles "of an enhanced range." The type of rocket and location

of the base in Czechoslovakia were not mentioned, but the dispatch made it clear that the troops were training with nuclear missiles. It did not say when the troops arrived. "The powerful rocket makes one think, involuntarily, that the aggressor will not be able to escape a retaliatory blow," the report said.

Western military experts in Moscow said Wednesday that this description appeared to fit the SS-20, a new Soviet missile with a range of 1,000 kilometers (620 miles) that could strike targets in most of Britain, all of West Germany and a major part of France.

The Soviet news agency Tass published Thursday's Krasnaya Zvezda report in part Wednesday and did not say if the missiles in Czechoslovakia were operational. The missile sites in Czechoslovakia are not completely ready, the Communist party daily Pravda made clear Wednesday.

Moscow announced in October that it would deploy new nuclear missiles as a response to deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 rockets. President Yuri V. Andropov said Nov. 24 that work on bases in Czechoslovakia and East Germany would be stepped up.

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Moscow announced in October that it would deploy new nuclear missiles as a response to deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 rockets. President Yuri V. Andropov said Nov. 24 that work on bases in Czechoslovakia and East Germany would be stepped up.

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Richard N. Perle

might be "traded off" against Soviet strength in land-based intercontinental missiles.

A White House official suggested that hints of this kind of trade-off were considered as a possible topic for discussion by Secretary of State George P. Shultz when he met Wednesday in Stockholm with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

Pentagon officials said future agreements should contain a ban on encrypting signals sent from missiles during test flights that the other side needs to monitor to make sure there is no cheating.

These officials also say they believe that missile-counting rules must be made simpler and that Moscow should tell Washington where it is storing missiles that are on longer deployed.

Mexico Seems Wary of Tackling Oil Union Abuses

By Richard J. Meislin

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — President Miguel de la Madrid's campaign against corruption has run headlong into his campaign to salvage Mexico's faltering economy.

Mr. de la Madrid made the "moral renovation" of Mexico a keystone of his campaign. His administration has jailed a small number of officials from the past and present governments, and the president has been unflinching in declaring his intention to eradicate corruption.

The new government moved quickly against the leadership of Petroleros Mexicanos, the former director of the national oil company, Jorge Diaz Serrano, is now in jail on charges he took part in a \$34-million fraud.

But the leaders of the country's oil workers' union, which is frequently likened in the Mexican press to the Chicago gangs of the 1920s and '30s, have gone largely unscathed.

There have been charges of multimillion-dollar kickbacks of union coffers, unexplained deaths of union dissidents, accusations that union officials sold positions to job seekers, and reported beatings and intimidation of opposition labor leaders as the national union leadership moved to place people loyal to it at the heads of rebellious locals.

But for the moment, it appears that the corruption campaign has taken second place to the need to keep Mexican oil flowing.

The oil industry brings in about \$1.3 billion a month from sales abroad, more than three-quarters of the country's export earnings. Mexico, with about \$83 billion in foreign debt, has decided this is income that it cannot afford to lose.

"What else do we have to pay you with?" a Mexican official asked an American reporter. If the government pursued the union leaders too aggressively, he continued, "you would see strikes; you would see refineries burning."

"Certainly we want the union cleaned up," he said, "but gradually, and without major dislocations."

The union, which has long had a reputation for questionable activities, grew powerful in the late 1970s and early 1980s as Mexico began to exploit its oil wealth. Contracts gave it 55 percent of the value of the work its members did (recently increased to 40 percent) and 2 percent of the value of the work given to nonunion contractors. These payments quickly turned it into Mexico's wealthiest and most politically influential union.

The union began attracting public attention late last summer when a deposed union leader, Hector Garcia Hernandez, was kidnapped in McAllen, Texas, by people apparently loyal to his former allies in the union leadership.

Mr. Garcia Hernandez had fled Mexico after being charged by union leaders with having stolen about 1 billion pesos in union funds — more than \$6 million at current exchange rates — while acting as a member of the union's executive committee.

Mr. Garcia Hernandez was seized in Texas after having written a letter to Mr. de la Madrid. In it, he charged that the money

be accused of stealing had actually been turned over to the union's former top leader and current political adviser, Joaquin Hernandez Galicia, with the authorization of the current secretary-general, Salvador Barragan Camacho, who is also a Mexican senator. Mr. Garcia Hernandez, who is now in a Mexico City jail awaiting trial on the union's embezzlement charges, says he was sacrificed to the union's need to show it was cleaning up its performance.

Mr. Garcia Hernandez recommended an audit of the union's books, which he said would show "grave irregularities in the management of union funds." Opponents of the union leaders have since filed charges that the leadership bilked the union of more than \$1.5 billion, but there has been little progress on bringing them to trial.

Mr. Barragan Camacho has denied any wrongdoing and invited the oil company, known as Pemex, to audit the union's books. The company has declined, saying it lacks jurisdiction to investigate internal union matters. A similar response has come from the comptroller general's office, which said the state should not interfere in the affairs of any union.

Within days of the renewed interest in the union's activities, Mr. de la Madrid called for "strong, democratic and clean" unions. His statement was viewed with some surprise because many politicians felt it was addressed to the oil workers.

Earlier this month, however, the president met and was photographed with the two union leaders, a move that created similar surprise. The union leaders pledged to clean up corruption in the union within two years.

There is considerable doubt among many Mexicans that this is likely to occur without drastic action by the government.

"The union won't change the way it operates until Pemex changes the way it operates," said one official of the oil monopoly, "and Pemex won't change the way it operates until the government changes the way it operates. And that's not going to happen."

Answering a question from an Argentine correspondent about fears in Nicaragua of a U.S. invasion, Mr. Motley repeated earlier administration statements that "it is not the United States' intention to invade Nicaragua." He said Washington was talking with Managua through diplomatic channels about the death last week of a U.S. Army pilot near the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

In a development related to the helicopter, a U.S. Embassy spokesman in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, Wednesday night denied a report, attributed to a Honduran officer, that the helicopter's flight plan was meant to take it much closer to Nicaragua than the Americans have admitted.

The Washington Post, in its Thursday edition, said the officer, Colonel Danilo Ferrera, had said a Honduran Army radio operator received a message that the flight plan included the town of Cifuentes, less than a mile from the Nicaraguan border.

U.S. officials have said the flight plan was never less than 20 miles (32 kilometers) from the border, and that the craft was probably blown off course by winds.

Colonel Ferrera could not be reached for comment on the Washington Post article. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said: "Our confirmed information is that the flight pattern was from San Lorenzo to Aguacate. I'm unaware of any information that contradicts this and there seems to be some confusion."

Earlier, two U.S. Army engineers, who were aboard the helicopter, said they had been unaware they were off course when they were forced down. They said they could neither confirm nor deny that the craft was over Nicaragua.

The engineers, Captain Robert R. Green of Dothan, Alabama, and Captain Christopher B. Maitin of Enola, Montana, spoke at the Palmera Air Base. They said the mission was routine, disputing a charge Tuesday by Nicaragua that the flight was an intelligence mission to help the Honduran-led rebels who are fighting the Sandinist government.

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Mrs. Bouvia has said she is tired of her agony in "a useless body."

"It used to be that if you had a 10-minute warning, you could get in there and disarm the bomb," he said. "Now you rarely have that much, and there's not a tremendous amount you can do very rapidly."

The old-style alarm-clock bombs were necessarily limited to a 12-hour time frame. Now, with digital timers, you can set them days and weeks and in some cases even months and years ahead.

The result, Sergeant Clark and his colleagues say, is that if someone sets a bomb and really wants it to go off, it usually does.

The Fort McNair team has counterparts at other army bases in the United States that respond to requests for assistance from local authorities. Though the recent surge in worldwide terrorism might seem to have increased the demand for such services, Sergeant Clark says the actual number of bomb calls at Fort McNair has remained fairly constant over the decade. It is probably a wonder there are not more.

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U.S. Welcomes Nicaraguan Elections But Worries Voting Won't Be Fair

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States welcomes Nicaragua's plans to hold elections in 1985 but is concerned that the Sandinist leadership will disenfranchise "a large element" of the population, a senior Reagan administration official said.

The official, Langhorne A. Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was pressed for details on the elections in a satellite television news conference Wednesday with Latin American journalists in five countries.

"The fact that they've called for elections we think is helpful," he said. "We are looking forward to their outlining their program. But I would hope it would be more than just a sign of weakness. He said that the labor organization, which claims to represent 90 percent of the work force, would defy the dissolution order."

Witnesses said soldiers armed with rifles and batons ejected 600 workers who had been occupying a factory in Montevideo for several days to demand a salary increase. Demonstrators challenged the government Wednesday night by banging pots in the streets. Witnesses said that in one area troops forced demonstrators into their homes but then withdrew as demonstrators continued the banging from their windows.

A few hours later several hundred civil servants demonstrated at the state-owned energy company to protest the dismissal of several workers who heeded the strike call, witnesses said. They said a uniformed officer fled the building as civil servants shouted anti-military slogans.

Union spokesmen said the general strike, the first in more than 10 years, had been more successful than expected and that nearly all workers in private industry and business and half the public employees had stopped work.

Union sources said the main union leaders had gone into hiding for fear of being detained. One of them, Andres Toriani, said by telephone that the movement would not be dismantled, despite the decree by the president, Lieutenant General Gregorio Alvarez, Arnelino. "We believe," he said, "that the government has only a short time left in power."

The strike was called to demand better wages, an amnesty for political prisoners and an early return to democracy. The military has pledged to hold elections next year.

Political sources said the leadership of the three legalized parties were discussing a possible condemnation of the government decree.

They said the politicians believed the dissolution of the trade union movement, if carried out, would inevitably lead to violence, considering the widespread support for the strike.

Tran Van Huu, Former Leader Of Vietnam, Dies

The Associated Press

PARIS — Tran Van Huu, 87, prime minister of Vietnam from 1950 to 1952 and a leader of the "third force" that tried to reconcile North and South Vietnam, died Tuesday in a military hospital, his son announced Thursday.

Mr. Tran Van Huu, a landowner and French citizen, was prime minister under Emperor Bao Dai. His advocacy of reconciliation led to later criticism from South Vietnamese leaders that he was playing into the hands of the Communists.

The former prime minister hailed the Paris peace agreements of 1973 as marking the end of foreign rule of Vietnam.

Vassilis Tsitsanis, 68; Composed for Bouzouki

ATHENS (AP) — Vassilis Tsitsanis, 68, Greece's leading composer and player of bouzouki music, died Wednesday in London following a lung operation.

Mr. Tsitsanis, once described as "the Bach of Greece," was famed for his songs in the rebetiko tradition of urban folk music, using the bouzouki, the popular Greek stringed instrument. "He was a great popular poet," Culture Minister Melina Mercouri said. "His death is a terrible loss, and he will long be mourned."

DEATH NOTICE

COLEMAN, KATHARINE GARDNER — On Sunday, Jan. 15, beloved mother of George Gardner (deceased of Washington, D.C.) and Anita Herick Kears of Chicago. Grandmother of Jason, Adam and Timothy Herick. Jessica and Nicholas Kears. She is also survived by her mother, Mrs. G. Penobly Gardner, of Boston and three brothers and a sister. In memory please send donations to Memorial Sloan-Kettering Center, 1275 York Ave., N.Y.C., New York.

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In Dubai

Troops Move On Workers In Uruguay

Reuters

MONTEVIDEO — Soldiers removed workers occupying a factory Thursday as the conflict between Uruguay's military government and trade unions escalated following a general strike.

The government, acknowledging that the response to Wednesday's 24-hour strike was nearly total, banned a major labor federation of 160 unions that called the work stoppage.

The government also threatened to shut any news organization that published information about the strike.

But union spokesmen dismissed the ban as a sign of weakness. He said that the labor organization, which claims to represent 90 percent of the work force, would defy the dissolution order.

Witnesses said soldiers armed with rifles and batons ejected 600 workers who had been occupying a factory in Montevideo for several days to demand a salary increase. Demonstrators challenged the government Wednesday night by banging pots in the streets. Witnesses said that in one area troops forced demonstrators into their homes but then withdrew as demonstrators continued the banging from their windows.

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January 20, 1984

Schlöndorff Dares to Tread in Proust's Way

PARIS — After many years of effort, longer than it took Proust to write his great novel, "Remembrance of Things Past" was finally filmed in Paris last summer and will be released next month. The film is based on the "Swann in Love" episode, with an epilogue from "Time Regained."

"I know that everyone has his own idea of the characters, the atmosphere, and I'd say we've come very close," says the director, Volker Schlöndorff. "There is, I believe, a certain affinity between the text and what we do."

Not that he expects viewers to agree, at first. "The ideal audience will be the Proust readers who will see the film again, six months later, after

MARY BLUME

they've overcome the first shock," he says, with a smile, crouched over a cup of tea in his Paris apartment. "I think to be fully appreciative it's good to know Proust, just as the more you know about a piece of music the more you appreciate an interpretation of it."

Schlöndorff, who has had considerable success staging operas and engaged the composer Hans Werner Henze to write the Vinteuil Sonata for "Swann in Love," embroils the musical metaphor for a moment:

"The best would be if there were 10 films done on Proust and then you could compare the, I don't know, the Bruno Walter to the Furtwängler version."

"Whenever I do a piece of literature I say, why don't other people do it too? I'd like to confront my version to Chéreau's, as one does on the stage. After all, it is a form of theater and one starts with a text. But for the sake of copyright, there can't be a remake of a film for 20 years. Too bad, there's not one way to read Proust, that's for sure."

Of course, this formulation is not a monopoly of Proust. The Soviet side of the Cold War was a monopoly of Proust. The Soviet side of the Cold War was a monopoly of Proust. The Soviet side of the Cold War was a monopoly of Proust.

The episode had a peculiar time character that is often to be seen in two purposes to these films. The first was to permit the director to deny, if necessary, that it was abandoned what has been a stone of his propaganda campaign in Europe — insistence on the British and French nuclear war.

At the beginning of the film, there were four critical issues: first and central issue was the balance of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe between the two sides. The second was the question of compensation for British and American submarine-launched ballistic missiles — the Soviet rationale wholly one-sided outcome on the issue. The third was the question of Soviet INF deployments in Europe. The fourth was the Soviet stance on radical limits in Europe to American aircraft capable of carrying nuclear and conventional weapons.

During the final days of the film, both sides had moved close to see light at the end of the tunnel. The fourth and the third issues looked as if the second issue could be resolved or avoided. This is only the first issue. I hoped that a little more time, we might lay away through this issue as well.

On Nov. 15, British announced arrival, as planned, of cruise missiles at Greenham Common. On Nov. 16, the Bundestag voted to reaffirm support for deployments in West Germany. On Nov. 22, Mr. Kissinger announced the round without any date for resumption.

The New York Times

Ornella Muti

Ornella Muti

Ornella Muti

Elizabeth Spencer: A Literary Comeback

by Ann Duncan

MONTREAL — Elizabeth Spencer is back in the literary limelight after an absence of almost 20 years.

In 1960, this stately, Mississippi-born writer struck pay dirt with her fourth novel, "The Light in the Piazza." The book sold more than 2 million copies worldwide, was translated into at least 15 languages, was selected for the Reader's Digest Book Club list and was made by Hollywood into a movie starring Olivia de Havilland, Yvette Mimieux and George Hamilton.

But Spencer's work slid from the best-seller lists as literary tastes moved away from her restrained, unpretentious writing style. Her prose is as unpretentious as her demeanor.

"I think in the '60s there was a huge upheaval in all sorts of writing that ran close to being political and was very slam-bang kind of writing — the whole Norman Mailer kind of work," Spencer said in an interview in her sunny, high-rise apartment in downtown Montreal. "I hate to say my writing is quiet; it's that big, burly kind of thing."

Spencer was left with only a small, select audience and some self-doubts. "But I kept going with my writing, naturally," she explains. "I don't think lack of success ever stopped a real writer."

The turn-around came in 1981 when Doubleday published in the United States and Canada a collection of her short stories, spanning 33 years, followed by a Penguin paperback version released in Australia, Britain, the United States and Canada last year. The collection, called simply "The Stories of Elizabeth Spencer," was praised in The New York Times Book Review for its "lucid prose," "ceaseless curiosity," "serene rhythm" and "salty compassion," while Books in Canada said the publication of the stories had "acquired the status of a literary event."

Last spring, Spencer won the annual Award of Merit Medal from the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters for her short stories, putting her in the company of Theodore Dreiser, Thomas Mann, Ernest Hemingway, Aldous Huxley and Vladimir Nabokov. "It came as a complete surprise," the 62-year-old author says.

In Canada, where she chose to live, nationalism has been a byword in the arts for the last two decades, and the English-speaking literary establishment did not rush to recognize this writer who was born and bred in the Deep South, which influenced her fiction as much as her accent and manner. "There are images — especially, it seems, to Southerners — that never go away; they do not even fade," she writes in the preface to the Penguin collection.

The other main setting for her work is Italy, where she went in 1953 to shed her "provincialism" and to study on a Guggenheim Fellowship. "Some writers invent their terrains; I preferred to go and look for mine," she continues in the preface. "First and last, for me it was Italy. . . . There's a second country for everybody, one way or another."

But who is responsible for the "provincialism" and onslaught if not Proust? The ANC's aims are simple: to help the majority in the country of their birth, on one hand, and to help the majority in the country of their birth, on the other hand.

KARIN GILBERT

Ludwig Stauder

Ludwig Stauder

Ludwig Stauder

Ludwig Stauder

Ludwig Stauder

Getting just the one version done has been hard enough. The French producer Nicole Stéphane, who acquired the rights from Proust's niece in 1962, was in despair until Schlöndorff said yes after projects with Visconti, Losey and Peter Brook had fallen through and after most of the leading French directors had turned her down.

"For some reason French directors either respect or despise literature so much that they would rather take any old American crime story and turn it into a film," Schlöndorff says.

"My best friends, like Louis Malle and Bertrand Tavernier, kept saying I was completely not to get into it. They never resented it when I made films of Boll or Grass, but Proust — you're not supposed to touch him, it's some sort of national thing here."

Nicole Stéphane, who sold her rights to the French and German backers in order to get the film produced, agrees. "One mustn't touch Proust although one can slice Stendhal or Victor Hugo to bits."

Schlöndorff points out that there is one good reason why only a foreigner would dare take on Proust: "A French director who did it and failed could not walk through Paris any more, whereas a foreigner could still go home."

Schlöndorff was born in Wiesbaden in 1939 and commutes between Munich and Pigalle, where he lives opposite the writer Jean-Claude Carrière, a chum since the days of Louis Malle's "Viva Maria," on which Schlöndorff, who went to the IDHEC film school in Paris, was an assistant. Carrière wrote the Proust script along with Marie-Hélène Estienne and Peter Brook, who contributed the crucial idea of having the action take place in one day. Schlöndorff did the final adaptation.

Schlöndorff's greatest success was his Oscar-winning adaptation of the Günter Grass novel "The Tin Drum." He also has brought works by Robert Musil, Marguerite Yourcenar and Heinrich Böll to the screen. He says he began filming fiction by chance. "But probably after so many years, you can't call it chance any more. I feel most stimulated by books, books that I take up again and again, not the other ones that you just read and forget. It's very exciting to work with a good text, that's the first thing. Sometimes you come up with a result and sometimes not, but the more demanding a text is, the better for you — it's just a question of labor, the more you look for a solution the more chance you have to come up with something interesting."

His next film will have an original script and will be a satire on an East-West disarmament conference in Switzerland. In the hope of finding the secret of 1930s comedy, he asked the late Walter Reisch, who wrote "Ninotchka," to do a draft. "The problem with comedy is you really need a good script," he says. "With literature you can invent a lot of things during the filming, but in comedy it has to exist before."

Schlöndorff says the French consider him very German and the Germans consider him not entirely German, while he sees himself more like Woody Allen's Zelig. Known to be difficult on the set, he is friendly and bright over tea. It is, he says, the first time he has spoken in a relaxed and detached fashion about the Proust film. It is probably a question of timing: The moment of truth, when the film is finally shot, is over, and the moment of untruth, when the finished product is hyped, has not yet come.

This is the editing time when the footage is assembled and the sound track added: a time when dream and reality confront each other and when thousands of disparate pieces fall into place, exactly how Schlöndorff cannot explain.

"What is the magic that holds Proust together? There is no story, there are no conflicts, no devices. Through a poetry and magic and inner flow he passes from one time to another. The shooting was easy, now when you're putting the pieces together, you have to find that inner flow. In 'The Tin Drum' and 'The Lost Honor of Katharina Blum' it was all speed and contrast. This is like a puzzle doze in fractions of a second because you don't have a minor that is pushing it along."

Shooting, says Schlöndorff, is a time of passion. "You hate an actor, you love a dress. Editing is mainly to preserve what you have, to augment it."



Volker Schlöndorff with extras on the set of "Swann in Love."

You don't always know what you have. Working with his editor, Schlöndorff has found himself using rejected takes or giving up cherished ideas, such as the premise that Swann is really very active, a seducer. "I finally gave in," he says. "Swann is a passive character, he is suffering but he never does anything about it. He is not like a Latin lover in his jealousy."

"It won't be a complicated editing, it should be very simple and smooth. As one might expect, it will insist more on the moments when nothing is happening rather than create action. It is just not possible to turn Proust into an action story," Schlöndorff adds, laughing. "I tried, it doesn't work."

To Schlöndorff the film is not about love or jealousy but about fulfilling, the sort of downbeat statement that makes possible exhibitors shrink.

"Yes," he says, "but I don't mean to sell it. It can sell itself. Sometimes in other films one doesn't say these things in interviews, you censor yourself. But I think this is a demanding film and people are willing to go for it or not. I don't mean that it is difficult because it is in no way intellectual. It is completely sensual, there's not much dialogue. It is more lyrical and the music has an important part."

"I hope it doesn't look too much like a costume piece. You can feel that people are wearing the costumes of a certain period but the film is not a period piece. It is more as if it were unreal, it has something of a dream about it. Because we were able to do it entirely on location, Swann and Odette are more like ghosts haunting these Paris stones. That sounds even more off-putting," he adds, "but it's probably the best thing about it."

His cast features Alain Delon as Charlus, Jeremy Irons as Swann and Ornella Muti as Odette. "I don't really like the mismatch of actors. Normally Proust should be an entirely French cast and it was out for commercial reasons that I decided on Ornella and Jeremy. It's a complete contradiction of my own principle: I just thought they were the best fitted for it."

The Italian Muti, previously known as a sex kitten, is said to be an excellent surprise. "You can see what you want in her," Schlöndorff says, "sometimes this incredible sensuality, sometimes a great melancholy. She changes throughout the film all the time so that, like Swann, we never know what to think of her."

The film is set to 1885 with its angular, rather perverse fashions. Schlöndorff thinks it could be set today. "I know so many Swanns who are running through La Coupole and other places looking for this or that lady they are infatuated with, and then always these lacades and these French salons with everyone talking and if somebody is having an emotion you are considered a nuisance. You are not supposed to French society to have an emotion, much less show it."

"Swann in Love" was shot in only 43 days. The long wait in making it, the problems of financing all seem now a necessary part of the process.

"In a way I think the difficulties were well-deserved," Schlöndorff says. "I mean you can't get away with Proust that easily, you know — shoot it and put it together and take your money and run. You know it's more difficult than that."

Dance and Music: An Uneasy Alliance

by Jack Anderson

NEW YORK — Let's ponder three statements. First, there is George Balanchine's description of music as a "floor for dancing." The second comes from an essay that the late Edwin Denby wrote in 1945 in which he foresaw a new dance classicism that would stir audiences "by the act of dancing and not, as the fashion was from 1910 to 1940, by opposing to that act obstacles of various kinds of mimicry." The third remark was made by Hugo Fiorato, one of the New York City Ballet's conductors, a meeting of the Dance Critics' Association. Balanchine, said Fiorato, did not "just put movements on top of a score, he added a new dimension to it."

Today, in both ballet and modern dance, many "obstacles" of plot, symbolism and dramatic pantomime have been swept away and a choreographic work may consist of nothing but dancing to music. Yet, often, such works are facile and pointless. Music — or, to put it more exactly, a certain approach to music — may now constitute a new obstacle to choreographic expression.

There are commentators who praise works that consist solely of steps to music as examples of "pure dance." But there are times when some things can be so pure as to be colorless or tasteless. At their simplest, pure-dance compositions are little more than displays of energy.

In more sophisticated examples of the form, a dance composition offers a visual and kinetic equivalent of a musical composition as translated into some balletic or modern-dance technique. But seldom does this choreography add new dimensions to a score; it simply puts choreographic lineoleum on the floor for dancing.

Although there exist a few choreographers who, like John Neumeier, appear to believe that choosing monumental pieces of music will bring about monumental choreography, most choreographers are modest and avoid grandiose symphonies and oratorios. Yet their taste may result in a work as simultaneously well-crafted and dismaying as Helgi Tomasson's "Ballet d'Isoline," to music by André Messager, for the New York City Ballet, a piece that is little more than pretty steps to pretty tunes. Such a ballet may be "pure." Yet it also seems inconsequential.

Although they may exploit dancers' technical skills, choreographers are sometimes surprisingly hesitant to offer distinctively personal interpretations of musical scores. Yet, presumably, the scores they choose must mean something important to them. And since no piece of music inevitably requires choreography — music being a self-sufficient art — if choreographers have nothing interesting to say about a piece of music, they might as well leave it unchoreographed.

It is worth noting that, in public statements, Balanchine would disdain fancy interpretations of his ballets and speak as if choreography simply involved setting appropriate steps to a piece of music. But it would be foolish to take his remarks too literally.

Balanchine's ballets constitute a remarkable set of choreographic visions, raptures, ordeals, quests and exaltations. Balanchine even altered music to suit his own expressive purposes. Thus he looped off the first movement of Mendelssohn's score for "Scottish" Symphony and reversed the order of the last two

movements of "Serenade," even though the reversal destroys the formal symmetry of Tchaikovsky's composition. However, that same reversal brings the ballet to an achingly beautiful conclusion.

Balanchine may have insisted upon notions of aesthetic impersonality so that he could be free to fill his works with any personal feelings he wished without fearing that viewers would automatically regard each new ballet as a choreographic confession or gossip column. In so doing he resembles T.S. Eliot, whose critical theories scorned mere self-expression, but whose poetry concerned deeply personal moral and religious struggles. What is important in

both Balanchine and Eliot is not the letter of their theories, but the spiritual fire that transfigures their works.

In addition to avoiding personal interpretations of music, choreographers can treat music too reverently. When Peter Martins began choreographing a work to Rossini chamber music for the New York City Ballet, he may have realized that one piece of music was insufficient for a ballet on the scale that he wished. Therefore, he utilized two pieces and the result was "Rossini Quartets." But the two pieces he chose are so similar as to cancel each other out when one immediately follows the other. Martins tried hard to make "Rossini Quartets"

interesting to look at, but it became dull to listen to. The late John Cranko ran into a comparable problem when he yoked two Bach concertos together for his "Brandenburg Nos. 2 and 4" for the Royal Ballet.

In contrast, in his "Esplanade," to Bach, and his "Aurore" and "Airs," to Handel, Paul Taylor takes individual movements from several different concertos and arranges them in a new order. This may horrify pedants. Yet the musical rearrangements make possible some unusually inventive choreography.

These days, abstraction is fashionable and no choreographer wishes to get mired in allegory or snarled to subplots. Even so, choreographers often appear to be unusually ill at ease when they use music that was either written for some specific theatrical purpose or given programmatic significance by its composer. If the taste of our time may make choreographers avoid explicitly programmatic dances, their respect for music may make them feel that they must indicate their awareness of a score's program, if it originally had one. However, the choreographic results may be too pallid to be satisfactory as dance-drama, yet too annoyingly allusive to allow one to regard the work solely as an abstraction.

For instance, there's Joseph Duell's "La Création du Monde," for the New York City Ballet. Milhaud wrote this score for 1923 ballet about African mythology. Duell had no desire to imitate that scenario. Yet, apparently, he felt he ought to acknowledge that he was familiar with the score's history. So his ballet does contain moments suggesting tribal rituals. Unfortunately, they are introduced so reluctantly that they have little impact.

Music, traditionally the choreographer's ally, is in danger of becoming the choreographer's master and what was initially a liberating classicism may be turning into a stultifying academicism. To prevent this from happening, choreographers should be encouraged to work directly with musical collaborators so that the creative process can be a mutually rewarding dialogue between dedicated artists.

The dance arranger — someone who adapts another composer's music for dancing — can also be of help. A sensitive arranger can make existing pieces of music sound as if they had been especially composed for dancing. Thus Simon Sadoff's arrangement of Purcell intensifies the power of José Limón's "The Moor's Pavane." And certain arranged dance scores are so attractive that they are even occasionally heard to concert: among them, William Walton's arrangement of Bach for Frederick Ashton's "The Wise Virgins," Vincenzo Tommasini's arrangement of Scarlatti for Leonide Massine's "The Good-Humored Ladies" and Manuel Rosenthal's arrangement of Offenbach for Massine's "Cavité Parisienne."

Finally, it should not be forgotten that "pure dance" is only one of many valid forms of dance and that whenever any single form becomes stultified, it may be time to reinvestigate the possibilities of another. Of course, the only real solution to choreographic problems is choreographic imagination. But if all choreographers possessed that to abundance, no one would need to worry about how they used music.



Illustration by Joan Schreyer

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TRAVEL

Discovering the Finns in 3 Helsinki Museums

by David Binder

HELSINKI — On the landing between the first and second floors of the Mannerheim Museum in Helsinki, a visitor hears to the muffled clip-clop of ... could it be a herd of reindeer from a nearby forest? The sound deepens to a steady rumble until the felt-slipped feet of a sturdy group of elderly Finnish women comes into view, maybe 50 of them, paying homage to the man they revere as the father of Finland: Field Marshal Carl Gustav Mannerheim.

For Finland, a country of 5 million, the Mannerheim Museum is the closest thing there is to a national shrine: for a visitor, his Helsinki home provides a capsule history of what is surely one of Europe's least approached and most approachable peoples: the Finns.

Situated in a far northern corner of the continent, with a population speaking a language that cannot be divided by knowledge of cognates in any major Indo-European language, Finland would, by most definitions in the lower latitudes, be remote. To foreigners the Finns present themselves as an outdoors people who make the most of a harsh climate, practice rough individualism, keep clean with their saunas, excel at sports, crafts and textiles, pay their debts on time and live with admirable self-assurance within growing distance of the great Russian bear.

Visitors can easily absorb themselves in the Finnish delights of cross-country skiing, sailing in a seemingly endless archipelago, hiking the mossy forest trails and, in summer, playing tennis or dancing under the midnight sun. But to find out who the Finns are and whence they emerged, a little history helps, and it can be acquired pleasantly by visiting three of Helsinki's museums, all of which provide guidebooks, guides and exhibition case labels employing English.

To begin with: the museum of Mannerheim, whose titles — regent, field marshal and president — convey only a whisper of the man's accomplishments. A quintessential European, he was born in 1867 of Finnish-Swedish-Dutch ancestry, became a cavalry officer in the imperial Russian army and, after distinguished combat service in the Russo-Japanese War and World War I, led the troops that made possible the creation of an independent Finnish republic in 1919. As if that were not enough, in his 70s he commanded the Finnish armies that stood off the Soviets in two epic struggles during World War II and then became Finland's first postwar president.

Of Swedish background and serving the Russian czar, to emerge as Finland's greatest patriot — confusing? Perhaps not, if one recalls that George Washington served the British crown until 1776 or that, in our time, Tito fought for the Austro-Hungarian emperor before becoming the father of Communist Yugoslavia.

The museum displays rich memorabilia from every phase of Mannerheim's valiant life:

a portrait of his wife of 11 years, Anastasia Arpova, daughter of a Russian general; his narrow canvas field coat, sword, rifle, boots, a gray-and-black summer uniform of the marshal designed himself and dozens of hand-made tributes of wood, straw and metal from admiring Finns and from Russian prisoners grateful for merciful treatment after capture in the Winter War of 1939-40.

Were it for the martial objects alone, the collection would suffice as remarkable, but there is more, for Mannerheim was an inspired collector and avid reader; his shelves contain several thousand books in English, German, Russian, French and Swedish, languages in which he was fluent.

Most striking about the Mannerheim collec-

tion is the discovery that, for all his obligations as a military commander and statesman, he found time to pursue a deep interest in ethnography. It was the byproduct of an assignment from the Russian general staff in 1906 to scout the northwestern frontier territories of China on a journey that took him 8,750 miles (about 14,200 kilometers) on horseback over the next two years, from Turkestan to Beijing, during which he wore out all eight of his original Cossack companions. Along the way he took several thousand photographs, some of which can be seen on the museum's slide projector. His intelligence task was to assess the potential of China's forces a year after the Japanese, in beating the Russians, had shocked the world by becoming the first Asian nation to defeat a

Caucasian power. It was a time when European monarchs and their propagandists were conjuring up the Yellow Peril.

Mannerheim returned with many photographs of Asian troops in training, which must have satisfied his Russian superiors, and just as many of priests and princesses and mud-walled villages. He also returned with a trove of oriental valuables: carpets, silk screens, gold tile from the grand mosque of Samarkand and carved Tibetan Buddhas. It is one of the greatest collections of Asian art in all Europe.

One object above all others holds a magnetic fascination for Finns: a painting of white-camouflaged Finnish ski troops on their bellies in the snow of a deep forest, rifles at the ready. It was done more than 80 years ago by Akseli Gallen-Kallela in response to a repressive Russian edict and, for all its plainness, was a prophecy of how the Finns would successfully defend themselves against the Soviet juggernaut 40 years later. In 1939, it was given in the 1920s to Mannerheim, who would command those defenders.

Finns like to tell Mannerheim stories, perhaps as fondly as Americans tell stories about George Washington, true or apocryphal. Here is one: During World War II a Wehrmacht general was invited to dine at the field marshal's table. A chain-smoker, the German looked in vain for an ashtray, not knowing that the Mannerheim manner was to permit smoking only after coffee and brandy had been served. "May I smoke?" the Wehrmacht officer nervously inquired while the meal was still under way. "I don't know," Mannerheim replied coolly. "It's never happened before."

Mannerheim's soldiers in the Finnish forests preserved the nation's independence at a cost of 80,000 lives. To the struggle they killed more than a million Soviet troops. You can hear the soldiers' cheerful songs from recordings played in a reproduction of a windowless front-line log bunker from the Winter War in the Military Museum of the Finnish Defense Forces. They are the songs of Jermu, (pronounced YER-moo), the tough Finnish equivalent of GI Joe: foxtrots, a tango, marches and waltzes. The fragrance of pine resin hangs in the air as the eye takes in a kerosene lantern, helmets on bunks, mess kits on an iron stove and infantrymen's long underwear on pegs.

In a country that practices neutrality as much as it has preached it for the last four decades, it is astonishing to encounter these martial memories, the more so in the peaceful atmosphere of the capital, where few uniforms are in evidence.

Yet Finns seem to relish stories of military prowess. One of the hit records of four years ago was "Hakkaa Paale!" or, roughly, "Make Hash of Them!" — a battle cry of the Finnish dragons serving in the Royal Swedish Army of the Thirty Years' War. It may even be the etymological ancestor of a German expression for hush, Hackepeter, since the Germans first heard it from charging Finnish cavalrymen in the battle of Lützen in 1632.

On my arrival in Finland, my host, Matti Kohva, a journalist, marched up and down in his apartment to the battle tunes that have become known as "Hakkaa Paale!" and then sang along with them. Several years ago Kohva had accompanied some Finnish war veterans to the Soviet Karelian capital of Petrozavodsk, which their battalion had captured, to the square where they had happily dynamited a "huge statue of Stalin," to the ruins of a distillery where "5,000 Finns liberated 10,000 liters of vodka" and to the monument to what a Russian guide described as "18 of our brave boys killed in a sneak attack by White Finnish Mannerheim Fascists — we didn't know who."

Kohva recalled that one of the visiting veterans went into a mock crouch as if holding a submachine gun. "I did it!" he shouted, sarcastically. "Rat-tat-tat-tat!" The guide went pale and silent.

Such old-boy hijinks aside, the Military Museum, with displays from its collection of 60,000 items in the brick barracks of the former First Rifle Battalion of Uusimaa, provides an easily absorbed short tour through Finnish history, from the 600 or so years of Swedish rule through the period as a grand duchy of Russia from 1809 to 1917 and into independence.

Most compelling for contemporaries is the exhibition relating to World War II, which, along with the Jermu bunker, is highlighted by what must be some of the most dramatic black-and-white battle photographs ever made. A visitor is told that combat photography had been a top priority of the Finnish armed forces. The results are there, razor sharp and somber: white snow and muzzle flashes, gray faces of infantrymen and nurses and flame-blackened trees and buildings.

Nor is any animosity toward Finland's foes evident. For example, the Military Museum displayed an exhibition of Masterpieces of Russian Armors from Leningrad's Hermitage collection for four months earlier this year. The Finns appear to look upon the Russians as worthy adversaries, and vice versa, to judge from Russian comments in the visitors book.

After nearly 40 years of peace in Europe, even if it is a heavily armed peace, it may come as something of an affront for the visitor to study history, so to speak, through the barrel of a gun or down the edge of a saber. For the Finns, however, who took shape as a nation rather late in European terms — in the 12th century — who acquired some political recognition three centuries later from Sweden, who developed a sense of national identity only in the last century and stoodhood in this century, military history is national history.

On a taxi ride across Mannerheim Street, there was an explosion in a deep excavation where workers were dynamiting the black-streaked pink granite rockbed for an underground passageway. A large chunk of rock fell on a car ahead of us, crushing its hood. Without batting an eye the driver turned and said, "Bad luck, but he will collect insurance." The evenness of his tone gave me the idea that Finns take explosions in stride as a part of



everyday life, which might explain why they seem so comfortable with their military past.

For a relatively peaceful change, the visitor may choose the National Museum of Finland, a block and a half north of the staid granite Parliament building on Mannerheim Street, a main artery leading to the center of the city. It is a smorgasbord of a structure designed in 1902 by three Finnish architects in what was called the national romantic style — meaning that every quirk and curve of local vintage, along with neoclassical nonsense, has been incorporated. Inside it is a straightforward museum.

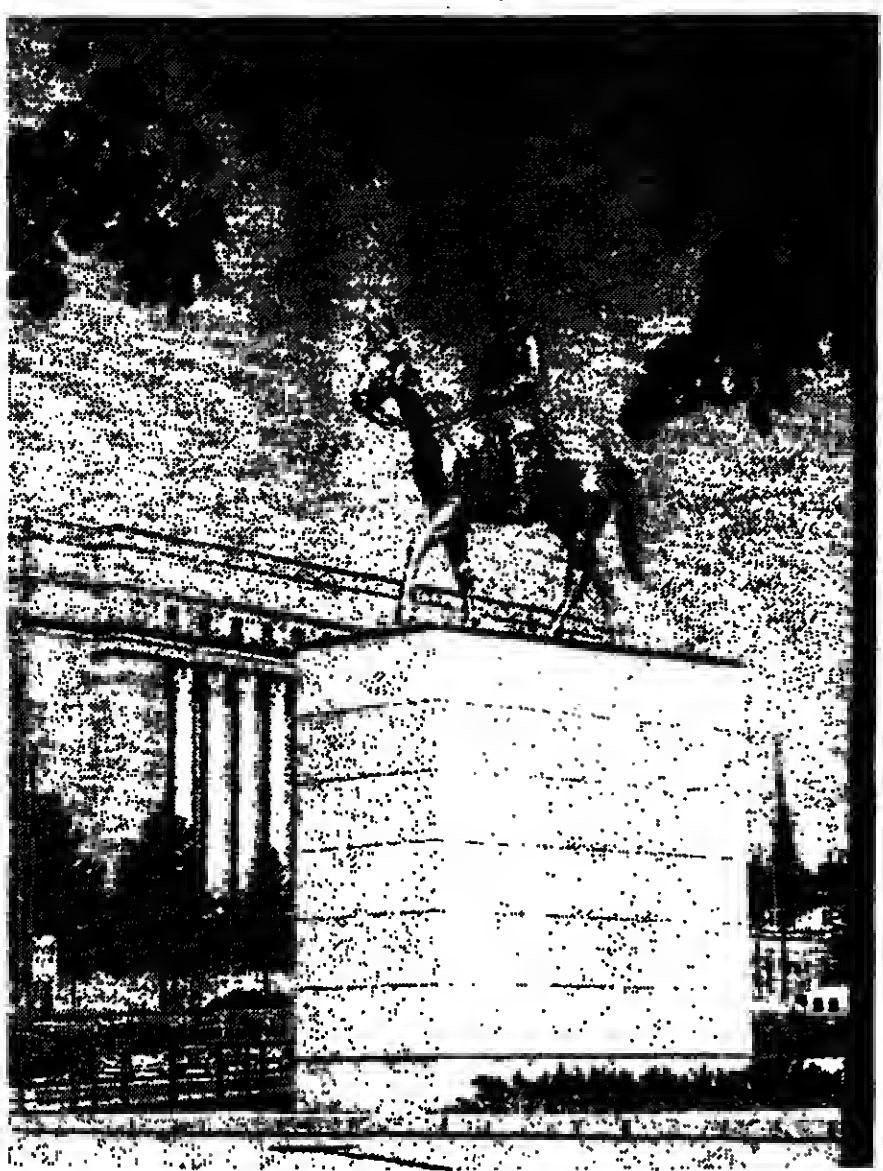
The visitor learns that, following the Ice Age and entering the Stone Age, about 9,000 years ago, humans began habitation in Finland. A thousand years later, judging by relics on display, the inhabitants were making rather elaborate fishnets. In any case, fish remains the staple of the Finnish diet today.

Anticlimactic for those of the present-day Finns are presumed to have appeared about the time Jesus was born: those of Finnougric origin perhaps in the vicinity of the Ural Mountains having migrated earlier to the lower Baltic seacoast. Archaeological finds have been facilitated by the fact that Finland as a whole is rising at a relatively swift pace, so that former harbor slips and early coastal settlements now lie well above sea level.

Aside from the prehistoric finds, National Museum exhibits that impressed me were a chimneyless and windowless farmer's cabin from the early 19th century, its wood darkened by smoke; typically rough-hewn Finnish dining tables that were deliberately slanted toward the lower end, as if to carry any spilled drink or vint into the laps of lesser guests; a miniature portrait of Peter the Great of Russia who had pushed back Swedish-Finnish frontiers already in the 18th century, and a costume of a Finnish peasant woman with a sheath dagger on a chain across her bosom.

The dagger is characteristic of all Finnish women's costumes," said the museum guide. "Where is your dagger?" I inquired. "I left it in the office," she replied, with a thin smile.

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Mannerheim statue in Helsinki.

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AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).

CONCERTS — Jan. 21: Luther College

Symphony Orchestra, Douglas

Meyer conductor (Schumann, Hans-

son, Gershwin).

Jan. 25: ORF-Symphony Orchestra,

Gabor Ortes conductor (Haydn).

•Museum des 20. Jahrhunderts, Museum-

moderne Kunst (tel: 78.25.50).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 26: "The

History of Photography in Austria."

•Schauhaus (tel: 34.01.01).

THEATER — To Feb. 18: "Rocky

Horror Picture Show" (O'Brien).

•Schauspiel (tel: 53.04.2655).

BALLET — Jan. 21, 25, 29: "The Nut-

cracker" (Tchaikovsky).

OPERA — Jan. 22, 26, 30: "Carmen"

(Bizet).

Jan. 24 and 31: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart).

Jan. 27: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).

•Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).

MUSICAL — Through April: "Cats."

•Volksoper (9 Wilhelmstrasse 78).

OPERA — Jan. 22, 24, 26: "Der Jak-

obiner" (Dvorak) (Van Pelt conductor).

Jan. 26: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse

Opera (tel: 233.66.85).

OPERA — Jan. 22: "Cavalleria Rus-

sicana" (Mascagni) and "I Pagliacci"

(Leoncavallo).

Jan. 28: "Andrea Chénier" (Gio-

rdano).

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts

(tel: 512.50.45).

CONCERTS — Jan. 22: Belgium Na-

tional Orchestra, Maurice Car-

conductor, Frédéric Lodon cello

(Tchaikovsky).

Jan. 26: Belgium National Orchestra,

Milinda Caris conductor, Pierre

Alain Volodant piano (Beethoven,

Bruckner).

EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 12: "Har-

ald Szeemann: L'oeuvre d'Art Total."

To Feb. 12: "Roger Nelles."

•Palais des Expositions (tel:

771.00.85).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 23: Interna-

tional Automobile, Motorcycle and

Bicycle Show.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Charlottenborg

(tel: 13.40.22).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 5: "Gron-

ingen Art Group: Paintings, Graphics,

Sculptures."

•Court Gallery (tel: 11.20.50).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 28: "Gun-

nar Sauter and Marie Brauge: Oils,

Gouaches, Tera Cotta."

•Museum of Decorative Art (tel:

14.94.52).

EXHIBITION — Jan. 28-April 1:

"Scandinavian Modern: Scandinavia

Today."

•Radio House (tel: 10.16.28).

CONCERTS — To Feb. 5: The Radio

Symphony Orchestra, Gilbert Levine

conductor (Mozart, Brahms).

Jan. 28: The Radio Light Orchestra,

Borge Wagner conductor (Egil Kap-

stad).

•Tivoli Concert Hall (tel: 15.10.12).

Royal Ballet — Jan. 25: "Don Qu-

ixote" (Minkus, Petipa).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel:

628.87.95).

Barbican Hall — Jan. 21: "Gala Night

of Gilbert and Sullivan: The London

Savoyards, Peter Murray conductor.

Jan. 22: London Philharmonic Or-

chestra, James Judd conductor

(Berlioz).

Jan. 25: Philharmonia Orchestra,

Maurice Hanford conductor (Mozart,

Schubert, Bruch, Beethoven).

Jan. 27: London Symphony Orchestra,

Yevgeny Svetlanov conductor (Bo-

Jan. 22: London Philharmonic Or-

chestra, James Judd conductor

(Berlioz).

Jan. 25: Philharmonia Orchestra,

Maurice Hanford conductor (Mozart,

Schubert, Bruch, Beethoven).

Jan. 27: London Symphony Orchestra,

Yevgeny Svetlanov conductor (Bo-

chor, Dvorak, Prokofiev).

Jan. 29: London Symphony Chamber

Orchestra, Michael Davis conductor

(Handel, Mozart, Bach).

Jan. 30: Royal Philharmonic Orches-

tra, John Neschling conductor (Bri-

ten, Vaughan Williams).

•Barbican Theatre — To Jan. 28: "Peter

Pan" (Barrie).

•British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).

EXHIBITIONS — "Himalayan Rain-

bow: A Nepalese Textile Tradition,"

Gracinda Vaughan Williams.

•Pattern of Islands: Micronesia Yester-

day and Today."

To Feb. 19: "Islamic Art and Design:

1500-1700."

•Victoria and Albert Museum (tel:

240.52.58).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 15: "Chana

Orieff: Sculptures from 1912-1929."

•Space 215 (tel: 256.27.95).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 20: Tomok

TRAVEL

Gaudi's Fantastic Imprint On Barcelona's Architecture

by Roger Browning

BARCELONA — In 1926, the Spanish architect Antoni Gaudí was knocked down by a streetcar and killed. He left behind a surreal, unfinished church that he had started in 1884 and to which he was entirely devoted the last eight years of his life.

Work on the Sagrada Família, or Church of the Holy Family, was resumed in 1940. But Gaudí, whose ideas continually evolved during the construction, left no fixed plans; although work continues, the church remains a building without a middle. Nevertheless, it is Barcelona's major tourist attraction, and to many people the Sagrada Família is Gaudí.

But everything that is fantastic about the church, its busy baroque form, its extraordi-

narily bright ceramic decoration, is also true of the rest of his work. In his determination to get away from the classical, Gaudí created a unique, instantly recognizable style. It tends to elicit admiration or outrage, but never indifference.

Gaudí developed a number of styles, from a Moorish effect in his early years, through experiments with Gothic and Baroque, to a type of structure that he called "equilibrated," designed to stand on its own without internal bracing or external buttressing. After the turn of the century, his designs are personal statements that defy conventional description, but the overall feel puts them in the contemporary such-all style known as Art Nouveau or, in Spain, Modernisme.

Antoni Gaudí y Cornet was born in 1852 in or near the Catalan city of Reus. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were poi-

ters. His buildings were often influenced by the mountainous and maritime character of Catalonia, and he is said to have been greatly influenced in his architecture by the plastic possibilities of pottery making.

A visitor to Barcelona in search of Gaudí might start in the Ciutadella Park, close to the port. Here the young Gaudí, having finished his studies, collaborated on the monumental fountain and other details, though his influence was none too obvious to this observer. The trail winds up in the Plaza Real, just off the Ramblas, where the iron street lamps are all his own work. Wrought iron work is a constant Gaudí feature.

But for a real introduction to the typically Gaudiesque, the search could start on the other side of the Ramblas, at the Güell Palace on the Conde del Asalto. On the approach, look for the brightly ornamented chimneys that are said to have surprised Picasso so much on his coming and going to his studio in the same street. The palace, built between 1886 and 1891 as a town house for a wealthy count, is now a museum of the theater, and open to the public.

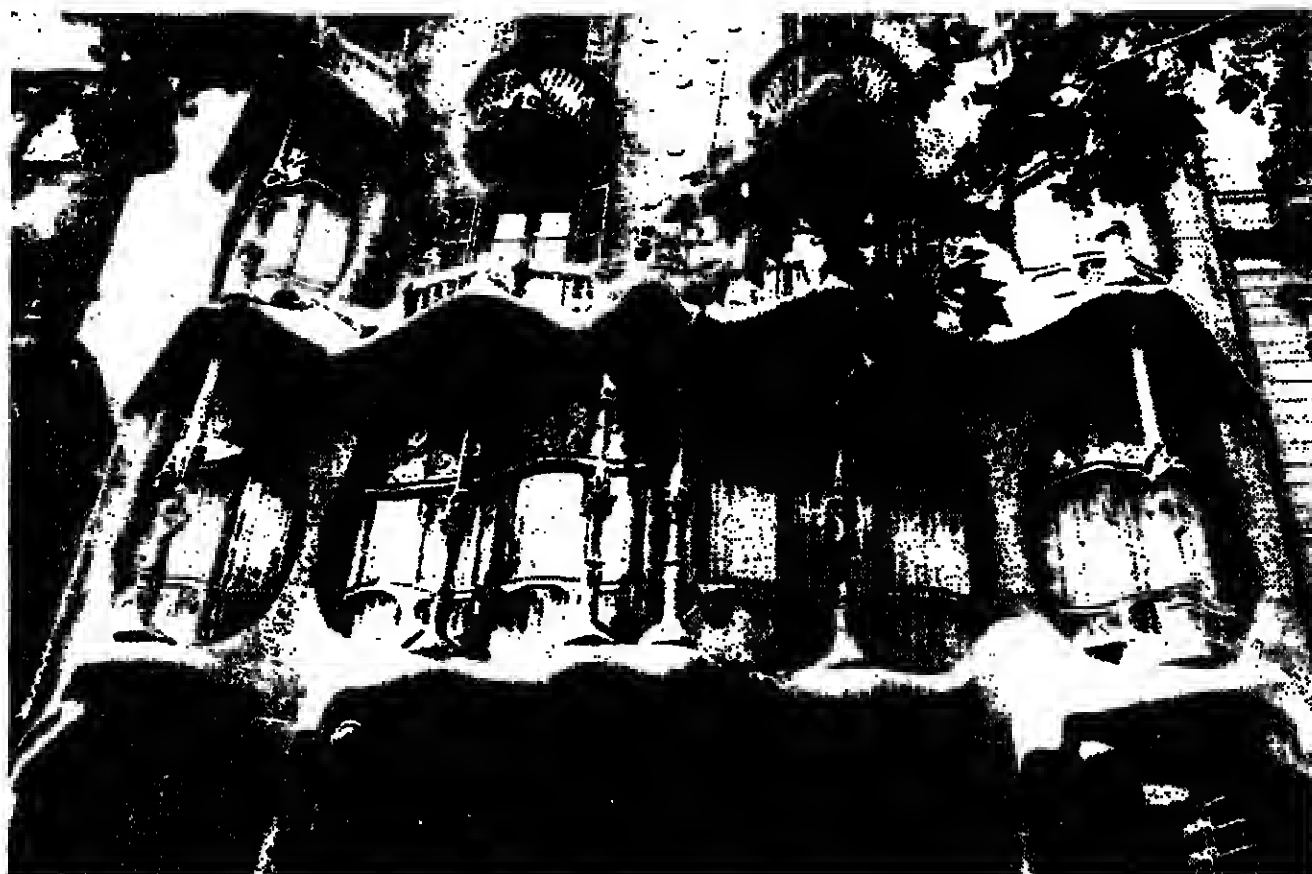
The street is narrow and the buildings tightly squeezed in. To obtain the magnificence of a palace, Gaudí relied on an inward-looking aspect, concentrating a huge variety of detail in such things as roofs, doors and windows around a courtyard with a starred dome. There are, for instance, more than 40 types of column in the house.

A brisk walk north along the Ramblas, across the Plaza Catalunya and along the Paseo de Gracia will bring you to the Casa Batlló, built 1904-1906. You cannot miss it. It is the house on the left with a roof like a dragon's spine and balconies like a highway robber's mask. And yet in the delicacy of the columns and curved outlines of the windows, Gaudí achieved a lightness of touch seldom seen in a city street. The house is not open to the public, and so the marvelous aspect of the first-floor windows, the carved balustrades, the blue-tiled courtyard and the arched corridors are the exclusive privilege of the people who live and work there.

A little further along on the other side of the street is the Casa Milà (1906-1910), also known as La Pedrera, a huge, rather dark apartment block, lightened by the flowing curves that Gaudí used to get away from the rigid straight lines of urban architecture. From a distance can be seen the menacing booded figures that serve as chimneys and, close up, the magnificent wrought iron work of the balconies and the main entrance gate. What cannot be seen, because the Casa Milà, too, is not open to the general public, is the detail of the interior, the sweep of the terrace and the decoration of the chimneys.

Abandon the Casa Milà, as Gaudí did before it was finished, leaving it to be adulterated by other hands, and take the Metro north to Lesseps. North again through winding streets is the Güell Park. It was to have been a residential garden suburb, a modernist vision of the urban environment. With only two plots sold, one to Gaudí himself, the project flopped. The views that were to be the preserve of the householders are now everyone's. The park is open to the public.

The large square that was to have been a market, a theater and a recreation center is now a pleasant place to walk and study the ceramic decorations of the snaking bench and roof of the colonnade. Here you might take a cool drink at the café on the upper terrace and conjure up the vision of Gaudí making a naked



Casa Batlló.

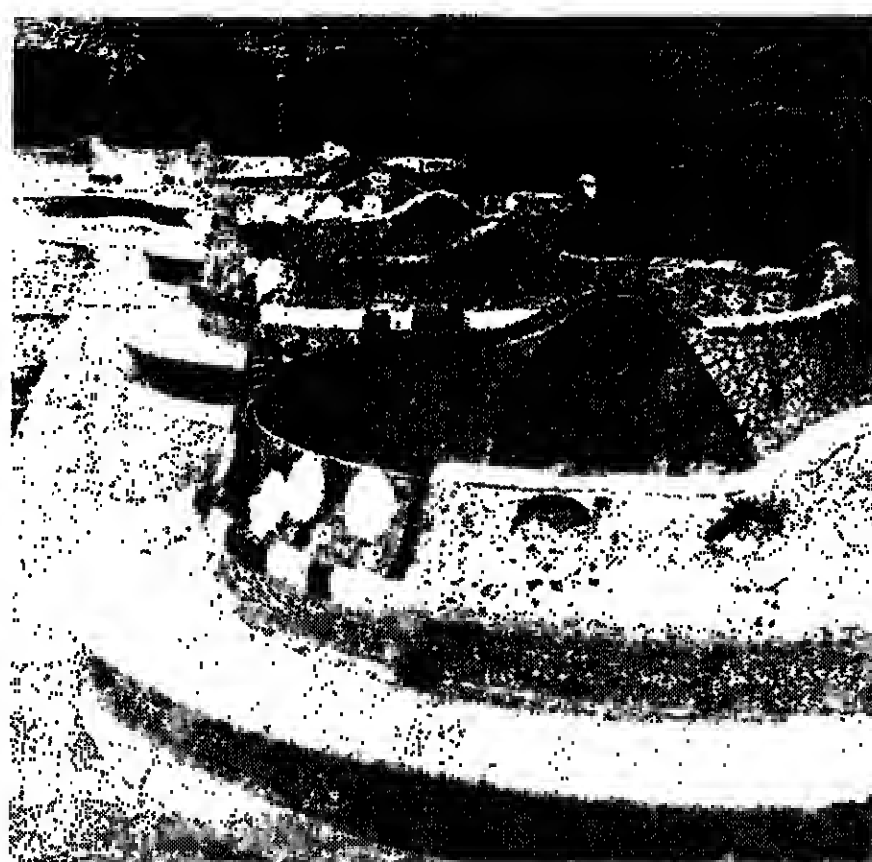
workman sit on a layer of plaster to produce the exact profile he needed to finish off the bench. In this park, also, is the Gaudí museum, containing, notably, some fine furniture. Before leaving, look out toward the sea and pick out the spires of the Sagrada Família.

As he worked on the church commissioned in 1883, Gaudí became increasingly pious. About 1910, he abandoned nearly all other work and eventually went to live in his workshop on the site.

Gaudí meant the Sagrada Família to dominate the Barcelona skyline. Modern buildings have destroyed that aim, but the cathedral is still an impressive sight. Approached from behind the buildings on the Avenue Diagonal, it can be something of a shock at first sight. Its spiral spires owe nothing to traditional church architecture. They are topped with words of praise in huge lettering and bright crosses embedded with ceramics.

Go inside — the church is open during working hours — and climb around in the towers, looking down and outward to appreciate the detail of the stonework. Compare the baroque exterior of the Nativity Facade, with its clusters of sculpted figures, to the clean lines of the inner face. This is thought by many to be Gaudí's crowning achievement. It was certainly his last. The towers with their multicolored tips that top the facade are the last thing that Gaudí did.

For the cognoscenti, there are many more buildings by Gaudí to be seen in Barcelona and the surrounding area. But the amateur, armed with a sense of the Gaudiesque, might be content with spotting indications of Gaudí or his influence in the architecture, and particularly the wrought-iron work, around Barcelona.



Benches in Güell Park.



The roof of Casa Milà; Sagrada Família in the distance.

Beans, Peas, Seeds and Pottage

by Craig Claiborne and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — As far as we are concerned, there is no more fitting a dish to comfort winter appetites than a piping-hot bowl of soup made with dried beans, peas or the seeds of a leguminous plant. We mention seeds because that is what lentils are, and, as far as we know, they are also the basis for what may be the oldest soup on earth.

We can quote the book of Genesis 25: 34: "Then Jacob gave Esau bread and pottage of lentils; and he did eat and drink, and rose up and went his way."

Such soups seem to have a universal popularity, and for an obvious reason: They have a long-lasting storage life that makes them available throughout the year. The kitchens of Sweden are celebrated for their yellow-pea soup, those of Cuba for a black-bean soup and those of Egypt for a chickpea soup delicately scented with cumin.

When we dined several months ago in the home of Linda and Saleh Makar in Glendale, California, one of the courses was the Egyptian chickpea soup. It was created by the Cairo-born Saleh, who is an excellent amateur cook, especially with dishes native to the land of his birth. The Egyptian name of the dish is *shorba al homus*.

The second soup outlined here is our version of a black-bean soup. It is not necessarily of Cuban origin, but it is good and bracing when served with a crusty loaf of well-made bread.

SALEH MAKAR'S SHORBA AL HOMUS
(Egyptian chickpea soup)

½ pound chickpeas (garbanzos)
4 cups water, approximately
Salt to taste, if desired
2 tablespoons corn, peanut or vegetable oil
1 tablespoon butter
1 clove garlic, finely minced

½ cup finely diced onions
½ cup finely diced celery
½ cup finely diced carrots
½ teaspoon ground cumin
¼ cup flour
2 cups chicken broth
1 cup corned, diced tomatoes
1 bay leaf
Freshly ground pepper to taste
½ cup raw rice
1½ tablespoons finely chopped parsley
Lemon wedges
Freshly grated Parmesan cheese.

1. Put the chickpeas in a mixing bowl, and add three cups of the water and salt. Let stand overnight.
2. Drain the beans but reserve the soaking liquid. Add enough additional water to make four cups.
3. Heat the oil and butter in a heavy kettle, and add the garlic, onions, celery and carrots. Cook, stirring, until the onions are wilted. Sprinkle with cumin and flour, stirring to coat the ingredients evenly. Add the reserved four cups of water, stirring rapidly with a wire whisk. Add the peas, broth, tomatoes, bay leaf, salt and pepper. Stir until the liquid comes to the boil. Cover and let simmer over low heat about two hours.

4. Add the rice. Cover and let simmer 20 minutes longer.
5. Ladle about one cup of the chickpeas, rice and vegetables into the container of a food processor or blender. Add a little liquid and blend thoroughly. Return this to the kettle. Add the parsley and stir to blend.
6. Remove the bay leaf and serve in individual soup bowls with lemon wedges. Serve with grated Parmesan cheese, to be sprinkled over the soup according to individual taste.

Yield: Four to eight servings.

BLACK-BEAN SOUP

1 pound black beans
2 smoked ham hocks, about 1½ pounds

The Senate's 'Famous' Version

WASHINGTON — In 1904, House Speaker Joseph Cannon, his mouth "set for bean soup," reportedly demanded it be served every day at the Capitol. The tradition continues and a food critic says the soup is first-rate.

"It's a friendly thing," the food writer Richard Olney said recently. "Give it 15 to 20." Olney judged the "Famous" Senate bean soup in a session in the office of Senator Carl Levin, a Michigan Democrat. Levin was chosen because the Senate recipe specifies Michigan navy beans.

Restaurants on the House and Senate sides of the Capitol each serve bean soup but follow

slightly different recipes. Their menus offer different accounts on how the soup became a daily fixture on Capitol Hill.

Whatever the origin, the soup is getting attention. A French restaurant in Washington recently added a Senate-style bean soup to its menu. The producers of "The Lawmakers," a Public Television program about Congress, decided to have Olney compare it with the Senate version. Levin, Olney and the moderator, Paul Duke, sat in ornate, carved wooden chairs for the test of the Senate soup, which was ladled into glass bowls that rested on white china plates.

"We're the only state that has a product on

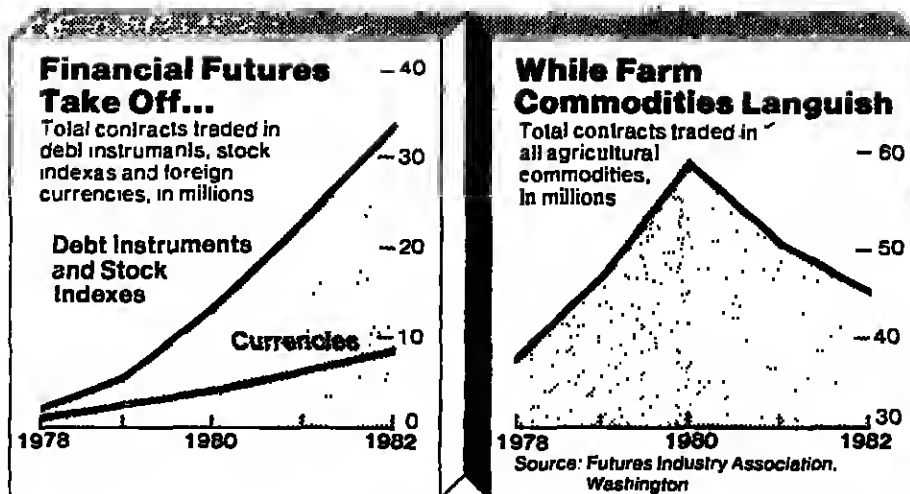
the Senate menu," Levin told Olney, a reference to the "History of Senate Bean Soup" that appears on the menu. "We're No. 1 in a lot of agricultural products, including navy beans."

At another point, Levin, tongue-in-cheek, told Olney, "This bean soup is taking the place of chicken soup as the cure for all ailments."

The soup, from a Senate Office Building restaurant, was brought to Levin's office in plastic foam cups.

"I think it's good," Olney said. "You can taste the ham bone. They [the beans] need to be salted at the end. A little pepper wouldn't hurt, but too."

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Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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IBM	22.12	21.88	22.00	+0.12
SPY	11.12	10.88	11.00	+0.12
DIS	10.12	9.88	10.00	+0.12
GE	9.12	8.88	9.00	+0.12
AMT	8.12	7.88	8.00	+0.12
INTL	7.12	6.88	7.00	+0.12
AMR	6.12	5.88	6.00	+0.12
CVX	5.12	4.88	5.00	+0.12
WMT	4.12	3.88	4.00	+0.12
BA	3.12	2.88	3.00	+0.12
UNP	2.12	1.88	2.00	+0.12
WDC	1.12	0.88	1.00	+0.12

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12	+6.00
Trans	1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12	+6.00
Comp	5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12	+6.00

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12	+6.00	1,124.12
1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12	+6.00	5,124.12
5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12	+6.00	2,624.12

Thursdays NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	+6.00
5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12	5,120.12	+6.00
2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12	2,620.12	+6.00

AMEX Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	Volume
1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	5,124.12
5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12	5,120.12	2,624.12
2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12	2,620.12	1,124.12

NASDAQ Index				
Class	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low
Comp	+0.12	1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12
Indus	+0.12	5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12
Trans	+0.12	2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	+6.00
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NYSE Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	Volume
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5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12	5,120.12	2,624.12
2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12	2,620.12	1,124.12

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low
Comp	+0.12	1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12
Indus	+0.12	5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12
Trans	+0.12	2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Vol.	High	Low
1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	+6.00
5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12	5,120.12	+6.00
2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12	2,620.12	+6.00

Standard & Poors Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12	+6.00	1,124.12
1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12	+6.00	5,124.12
5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12	+6.00	2,624.12

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12	+6.00	1,124.12
1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12	+6.00	5,124.12
5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12	+6.00	2,624.12

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	+6.00
5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12	5,120.12	+6.00
2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12	2,620.12	+6.00

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12	+6.00	2,624.12

Thursdays NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	+6.00
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2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12	2,620.12	+6.00

AMEX Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	Volume
1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	5,124.12
5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12	5,120.12	2,624.12
2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12	2,620.12	1,124.12

NASDAQ Index				
Class	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low
Comp	+0.12	1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12
Indus	+0.12	5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12
Trans	+0.12	2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	+6.00
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NYSE Diaries				
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5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12	5,120.12	2,624.12
2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12	2,620.12	1,124.12

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low
Comp	+0.12	1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12
Indus	+0.12	5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12
Trans	+0.12	2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Vol.	High	Low
1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	+6.00
5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12	5,120.12	+6.00
2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12	2,620.12	+6.00

Standard & Poors Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12	+6.00	1,124.12
1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12	+6.00	5,124.12
5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12	+6.00	2,624.12

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12	+6.00	1,124.12
1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12	+6.00	5,124.12
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NYSE Index				
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1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12	+6.00	5,124.12
5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12	+6.00	2,624.12

Thursdays NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12	2,620.12	+6.00

AMEX Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	Volume
1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	5,124.12
5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12	5,120.12	2,624.12
2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12	2,620.12	1,124.12

NASDAQ Index				
Class	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low
Comp	+0.12	1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12
Indus	+0.12	5,124.12	5,118.12	5,120.12
Trans	+0.12	2,624.12	2,618.12	2,620.12

AMEX Most Actives				
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NYSE Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	Volume
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1,124.12	1,118.12	1,120.12	1,124.12	1,118.12
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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Foundation Sells Off 19 Properties
In New York for Total of \$400 Million

CHICAGO (AP)—The MacArthur Foundation has sold 19 properties in New York City, including the 42-story Gulf & Western Building, in a \$400-million transaction described as the largest single commercial real estate purchase ever completed.

The properties were sold Wednesday to First Winthrop Corp. of Boston to comply with a 1969 federal law requiring foundations to divest themselves of excess business holdings, officials announced.

The MacArthur Foundation, one of the 10 wealthiest private philanthropic organizations in the United States, is known for the fellowships it gives without conditions to "exceptionally talented individuals."

The federal law was designed to prevent abuse of foundations' tax-exempt status and restrict ownership of more than 20 percent of any company's stock.

The purchase totals nearly 5 million square feet (450,000 square meters) of commercial space in Manhattan, including buildings on Park Avenue, Broadway, Madison Avenue and Fifth Avenue. "We believe this is the largest single commercial real estate purchase ever completed," said Arthur J. Halleran Jr., president of First Winthrop.

Trusthouse Forte Posts Record Profit

LONDON (AP)—Trusthouse Forte PLC, Britain's largest hotel and catering group, which owns the Travelodge and Excelsior hotel chains in the United States, said Thursday its profit in the year ended Oct. 31 rose 32 percent to a record £62 million (\$87.4 million), from £46.8 million the previous year.

Revenue rose 10 percent to £1.01 billion from £915.4 million in 1982. Pre-tax trading profit rose to £134.3 million from £111.3 million.

All divisions, particularly hotels, contributed to the record results. Trusthouse said Hotel operations in Britain had profit of £50.7 million up from £41.7 million, while hotel operations in the United States earned £12.5 million, up from £8.3 million a year earlier.

Caterpillar Narrows 4th-Quarter Loss

PEORIA, Illinois (AP)—Caterpillar Tractor Co. says it sharply narrowed its fourth-quarter loss, and said that if special charges were excluded, it would have posted a slight profit.

Despite the improved result, the heavy equipment maker wound up with a record loss of \$345 million for the entire year. In 1982, it reported a \$180-million loss. The company said 1983 sales totaled \$5.42 billion, down from \$6.27 billion a year earlier, as a result of depressed economic conditions worldwide.

A \$15-million charge, associated with the planned closing of three plants, contributed to a \$111-million loss in the final quarter, but sales increased to \$1.77 billion from \$960 million a year earlier, Caterpillar said Wednesday. The company had a fourth-quarter loss of \$204 million in the previous year.

Chris-Craft Buys 19% of Warner

NEW YORK (NYT)—The battle for control of Warner Communications Inc. has taken a turn against Rupert Murdoch, the Australian publishing magnate, with Chris-Craft Industries Inc.'s announcement that it has acquired 15.2 million shares of a new preferred stock representing about 19 percent of Warner.

The purchase, Wednesday, made minutes after the Federal Trade Commission approved the sale, effectively reduced Mr. Murdoch's holding in Warner.

But, almost simultaneously, the FTC approved the application from News International, Mr. Murdoch's holding company, for permission to buy up to 49.9 percent of Warner's stock. Both transactions were subject to antitrust clearance.

Apple Pins Its Hopes on the New Macintosh

(Continued from Page 9)

Criminal, vice president of Future Information Systems, a New York dealer.

Analysts and dealers are especially impressed by the fact that Apple now seems to have an overall product strategy rather than individual strategies for individual products as in the past.

Apple declines comment on forthcoming announcements, but industry sources indicate that the basic Macintosh will include 128,000 memory characters, a high-resolution black-and-white nine-inch screen and one disk drive storing about 400,000 characters of information. The disk will be 3 1/2 inches wide, compared with the traditional 5 1/4 inches.

The development of Macintosh was headed by Steven P. Jobs, Apple's chairman. Macintosh will use the same technology as Lisa. Thus users will be able to accomplish various tasks by pointing to symbols on the screen with a palm-sized device called a "mouse."

However, Macintosh's relatively small memory is expected to limit its capacity, especially compared with Lisa, to simultaneously display different programs in different "windows" on the screen and to move information from one program to another.

Sources say the computer at first will come with two programs: MacWrite, a word-processing program, and MacPaint, which allows users to draw images on the screen by moving the mouse. MacPaint even allows users to do the equivalent of spray painting an image on the screen. A dot matrix printer capable of printing the images drawn on the screen as well as text will be included for an extra \$500 in the introductory offer.

The new computer will have a proprietary operating system partly compatible with the Lisa system. Lisa will be able to run the programs written for Macintosh, but Macintosh will not be able to run Lisa programs.

But the complete lack of compatibility with IBM machines could hurt sales of the new machine to large corporations. "It's still a stand-alone product in an IBM world," said Michelle Preston, computer analyst with L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin.

Macintosh is expected to sell well to small businesses and the school market, where Apple has been strongest.

Analysts expect Macintosh to be more successful than Lisa. Unlike its predecessor, Macintosh is expected to be available at computer stores.

Apple is also expected to make available within a few months the software that will allow Macintosh to communicate with central corporate mainframe computers.

The Macintosh does face some risks, however. It has limited memory and cannot easily be expanded.

In addition, with the introduction of Macintosh, Apple will have several computers in the \$1,000-to-\$3,000 price range and could end up competing with itself.

Apple is also planning to introduce the Lisa II, a faster and cheaper version of the Lisa that will appeal to users who need more memory and power than offered in the Macintosh.

The stripped-down version of the Lisa II is expected to sell for \$3,500 and to include 512,000 characters of internal memory, a 3 1/2-inch floppy disk and the new operating system compatible with the one used on Macintosh. With a hard disk capable of storing 5 million characters, the Lisa II will sell for \$4,500. With a hard disk storing 10 million characters, it will sell for \$5,500.

The existing Lisa, which has more internal memory than the Lisa-II, sells for \$8,200 with its software programs and \$7,000 for the hardware alone, down from the \$10,000 price at which the machine was introduced a year ago.

Although Apple hopes to sell as many as 500,000 Macintosh computers in its first year, the company is likely to remain dependent for the bulk of its revenues for at least one more year on the seven-year-old Apple II line.

Danes Issue Euronote
To Raise \$500 Million

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Denmark is taking advantage of a buoyant market to raise \$500 million through an issue of floating-rate notes.

The Danish government plans to use the proceeds of the issue, announced Thursday, to refinance debt taken on earlier at more expensive terms.

Salomon Brothers International won the mandate to act as lead manager for the notes. Market professionals said that eight to 10 banks or groups of banks bid for the lead role. The intense competition reflects banks' desire to lend to top-quality borrowers and may tempt more European countries back into the market.

The notes mature in 20 years, but buyers have the option to redeem after 15. Denmark can call the notes in after four years.

The price is par, or 100, and the interest rate floats at three-sixteenths percentage point over the six-month London interbank offered rate (Libor). Libor Thursday was quoted at 10 percent. Denmark is paying the banks a commission of just five-eighths percent on the notes.

Assuming that the notes are re-

deemed after 15 years and including the commission, Denmark is paying a total of about 23 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, above Libor.

The issue demonstrates that banks' profit margins on floating-rate notes are narrowing. Last October, when Denmark raised \$500 million, it paid about 39 points over Libor, even though buyers have the option to redeem that issue after just five years.

Rival houses said they were surprised that Salomon offered such "tight" terms. With the commission so low, one trader sneered, "I think they're doing it for love."

Traders reported that the notes changed hands at around 99.25 before Salomon moved in with support buying and nudged the price up to around 99.40. At that level, the issue would be just within the range at which the managers could show profits.

Denmark also tapped the Japanese market Thursday. To Tokyo, Yamachi Securities Co. announced that it had been chosen as lead manager for 15 billion yen (\$64.4 million) of 10-year bonds. The issue carries a 7.7 percent interest coupon and was priced at 99.95, to yield 7.708 percent, Yamachi said.

Bush Assails Protectionism

(Continued from Page 9)

decision within two months of the election.

Noting that "most of the Democratic candidates have endorsed some measure of increased trade restraint," Mr. Niskanen said Mr. Reagan would face political pressure this year to go along with cries for trade protection from U.S. industry and labor.

He suggested that businessmen should "make good economic policy" free trade — "safe for politicians" by resisting protectionist pressures.

"Protectionism, like other venereal diseases, is highly contagious," said Mr. Niskanen.

In his speech, Mr. Bush cited the protectionist pressures in the country as a reason for Japan to open its markets to U.S. products. He said this would cut the \$25-billion U.S. trade deficit with the Japanese "by selling more to Japan and by opening markets, and not by enacting laws that would protect and thus inevitably shrink markets."

The vice president has been assigned to follow up on commitments made by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during Mr. Reagan's November visit to Tokyo that would make it easier for American goods to be sold in Japan.

Mr. Bush is scheduled to visit Japan next month to press for the relaxation of trade curbs promised by Mr. Nakasone. Meanwhile, top Japanese officials, including the foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, and the trade minister, Hikosaburo Okano, are due to visit Washington in the next two weeks.

U.S. Curbs
On Textiles
Are Assailed

United Press International

GENEVA — Developing countries backed by Japan and the European Community criticized the United States Thursday for its new controls on textile imports, a spokesman for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said.

Textile exporters told a GATT committee that the new U.S. measures aroused "deep concern, uncertainty and disruption."

Brazil, Hong Kong, South Korea, Peru, Uruguay, Egypt, Japan, Sri Lanka and China are among the concerned countries, the GATT spokesman said.

He said the EC also is concerned that curbs in U.S. imports of textiles and clothing will cause Third World suppliers to divert their products to Europe.

The U.S. measures, adopted Dec. 16, enable the United States to control more strictly its imports and to reduce imports from countries violating U.S. quotas.

Richard Imus, the U.S. spokesman at the GATT textiles committee, maintained that the new U.S. controls are "an internal government policy adjustment." But he admitted textile imports have become a matter of concern in the United States.

Imports increased 24 percent over 1983 and 50 percent over 1980 to 1983, he said. Developing countries account for 70 percent of the increase.

The GATT textiles committee monitors implementation of the Multi-Fiber Arrangement, which regulates the bulk of international trading in textiles.

U.S. to Cut Enriched-Uranium Prices

By Milton R. Benjamin

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Energy Department has announced that it is offering foreign and domestic utilities lower prices and easier terms on fuel for nuclear-power plants because of a worldwide oversupply of enriched uranium.

Energy Secretary Donald P. Hodel said Wednesday that, with the nuclear-power industry battered by plant cancellations and ever-lower expectations, the market is awash with a "large and growing surplus" of enriched uranium fuel that soon will amount to "a two-year world supply."

With much of this surplus being resold at cut-rate prices by utilities that no longer need it, Mr. Hodel said, the Energy Department — which does a \$2-billion-a-year business selling slightly enriched uranium fuel — is losing customers rapidly to this spot market and to foreign suppliers.

In the last decade the U.S. share of the foreign enrichment market has shrunk from 100 percent to 35 percent.

With France selling enrichment services for roughly \$100 a unit, a Holland-based consortium for \$117 and the Soviet Union for \$124, Mr. Hodel said, the Energy Department's prices of \$138 to \$149 seemed certain to lead to further erosion of the U.S. competitive position.

The Energy Department is offering new contracts to all its customers, many of whom had long-term contracts that had years to run at the old rates. The new contracts propose to cut the price slightly to \$135, freeze it until Oct. 1, 1985, then link price increases to an index.

The department would also let its customers vary the amount of uranium enriched each year, permitting them to take as little as 70 percent of the amount specified in the contract and fill their remaining needs on the spot market. For three years the spot-market fuel would have to be of U.S. origin.

The new contracts would permit a foreign customer to terminate its contract without penalty if a U.S. export license was delayed more than two years — a provision that would aid countries such as South Africa, whose fuel has been tied up in the United States because of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act.

Mr. Hodel said he expected most utilities that had contracts with the Energy Department to sign new contracts by the Oct. 1 deadline. Otherwise they will have to continue paying higher prices under their old contracts.

While the new contracts will run for 30 years, they can be terminated at no cost with 10 years' notice. An Energy Department official said revenues under the new contractual arrangement would probably be "nearly equal" with what would expect under the old contracts, because we expect the volume with the new contract will be higher.

He said, however, that the Energy Department had few illusions about increasing its share of the world market.

"Our hope is to keep it from continuing to drop," he said.

The department turns out slightly enriched uranium, used in civilian reactors, at plants in Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio that were built to provide highly enriched uranium for U.S. nuclear weapons. The plants are operating at 45 percent of capacity.



Donald P. Hodel

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Prices as at 20-1-84

U.S.\$	11.84
£Sterling	12.19
D.Marks	43.89
Sw.Franks	41.09
Fr.Franks	126.64
SDR's	295.36

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Edinburgh Banking Corporation (ABC)	Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited	
Edinburgh Banking Corporation (ABC)	Hilf Samuel & Co. Limited	
Edinburgh Banking Corporation (ABC)	Kidder, Peabody International Limited	
Edinburgh Banking Corporation (ABC)	Kreditbank N.V. Luxembourg	
Edinburgh Banking Corporation (ABC)	Lazard Frères et Cie	
Edinburgh Banking Corporation (ABC)	LTCB International Limited	
Edinburgh Banking Corporation (ABC)	Merck, Finck & Co.	
Edinburgh Banking Corporation (ABC)	Mitsubishi Finance International Limited	
Edinburgh Banking Corporation (ABC)	Morgan Guaranty Ltd.	
Edinburgh Banking Corporation (ABC)	Nomura International Limited	
Edinburgh Banking Corporation (ABC)	Orion Royal Bank Limited	
Edinburgh Banking Corporation (ABC)	Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.	
Edinburgh Banking Corporation (ABC)	Société Générale	
Edinburgh Banking Corporation (ABC)	Svenska International Limited	
Edinburgh Banking Corporation (ABC)	Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken Aktiengesellschaft	
Edinburgh Banking Corporation (ABC)	Westfälische Bank Aktiengesellschaft	
Edinburgh Banking Corporation (ABC)	Wood Gundy Limited	

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515
1800-1800-1800

Futures Prices Jan. 19									
Futures		Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.			
Month	Settle								
Oil	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	0.00			
Gas	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Gold	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50	0.00			
Silver	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	0.00			
Aluminum	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Copper	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Lead	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Zinc	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Nickel	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Platinum	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Palladium	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Iron Ore	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Steel	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Coal	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Wheat	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Barley	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Oats	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Rye	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Soybeans	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Beans	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Peas	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Lentils	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Flour	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Wool	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Timber	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Grain	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Stocks	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Bonds	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Commodities	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Options	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Derivatives	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Exchange	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Indices	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Volatility	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Correlation	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Skewness	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Kurtosis	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Sharpe Ratio	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Sortino Ratio	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			

Futures Prices Jan. 19									
Futures		Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.			
Month	Settle								
Oil	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	0.00			
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Gold	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50	0.00			
Silver	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	0.00			
Aluminum	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
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Lead	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Zinc	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Nickel	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Platinum	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Palladium	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Iron Ore	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Steel	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Coal	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
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Barley	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Oats	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Rye	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Soybeans	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Beans	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Peas	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Lentils	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Flour	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Wool	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Timber	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Grain	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Stocks	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Bonds	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Commodities	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
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Kurtosis	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Sharpe Ratio	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			
Sortino Ratio	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00			

Financial									
U.S. TREASURY		Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.			
100 million par value	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00			
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Ford-Werke Lifts Market Share

COLOGNE — Ford-Werke AG said Thursday it expects to consolidate its West German market share in 1984 after increasing it to 12 percent in 1983 from 11.3 percent in 1982.

A spokesman for the Ford Motor Co. unit said delays averaging three months in new-model production had prevented the company from achieving a market share goal of 12.5 percent. He said a 1984 target has not been set, but 12 percent would be "more or less right."

Ford said it had the biggest share of the European market of any producer in the first 11 months of 1983: 12.7 percent against 12.4 percent for 1982.

Japan Expects Economic Growth To Accelerate During This Year

By Keith Stafford

TOKYO — The Japanese government expects the nation's economic growth to accelerate this year to give another huge trade surplus of about \$34 billion, a spokesman said Thursday.

The forecasts were disclosed after the cabinet met to discuss the national budget for the financial year beginning in April.

The meeting started a week of wrangling among ministers over their share of government spending, which the Finance Ministry wants virtually frozen because of the country's budget deficit.

The spokesman said the meeting was told that government exports believed the economy would grow

4.1 percent during the coming year, compared with an estimated 3.4 percent in the present fiscal year.

The higher growth was expected to come largely from a boost in consumer spending that would end recent reliance on exports.

But sales abroad were likely to result in a trade surplus of \$34 billion, or about the same as this year, the spokesman said.

Although Japan would have to import more manufactured goods — wanted by major trading partners like the United States and Europe — lower oil prices would help industry, while exports would rise about 5.4 percent because of high demand in countries emerging from recession, the spokesman said.

The government also predicted

that the inflation rate, now one of the lowest in the industrial world at about 2 percent, would rise slightly to 2.8 percent.

Ministers thrashing out the budget are faced with Finance Ministry demands that government spending be limited to about \$217 billion, compared with this year's \$216 billion.

But the armed forces and welfare agencies want more money from the cabinet of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who depends for support in the Diet, Japan's parliament, on independents and a small group of conservatives following his election setback last month.

Final details of the budget are expected to be announced next Wednesday.

GM Threatens to Drop Japanese Import Plan

The Associated Press

SOUTHFIELD, Michigan — General Motors Corp. may have to abandon its plan to import 290,000 Japanese small cars this year after Japan's government set auto export quotas below the level GM expected, its chairman, Roger B. Smith, said.

"You get to where the number of cars can be so low that you can't support them in this country," Mr. Smith said Wednesday at a news conference. "We're just trying to see what it means to us and what to do."

GM had planned to import some 200,000 subcompact cars from Suzuki Motor Co. and about 90,000 minivans from Suzuki Motor Co.

However, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry last week restricted the two GM affiliates to total exports of 66,800 cars through March 1983, the Japanese Economic Journal reported.

Suzuki's total increased to 50,000 from the current 16,800 under the

new quotas that are to go into effect April 1. Suzuki's share will be 17,000; the automaker was not included in the original quota, established in 1981.

GM owns 5 percent of Suzuki. GM is to increase its Suzuki holdings next month to 43 percent from 34 percent when \$200 million that GM had loaned the carmaker to develop the I-Mark Spectrum is converted into stock.

GM is studying selling the Japanese cars only in certain areas of the United States, but that also presents difficulties, Mr. Smith said.

"The parts and service support — if you try and distribute regionally, it's a problem," he said. "You can't tell a guy when he buys a car, 'Whatever you do, don't drive it outside California because I don't have any parts for it.'"

Toyota Motor Corp., Nissan Motor Co. and Honda Motor Co. each got increases of 6.8 percent in their export quotas, the Japanese business journal said. Toyota Kogyo Co., maker of Mazda cars — got



Roger B. Smith

an 8.9-percent increase; Mitsubishi Motor Co., 8.7 percent; and Fuji Heavy Industries — maker of Subaru vehicles — 8.3 percent.

Under the voluntary quotas, Japanese carmakers will be able to export 1.9 million cars to the United States in fiscal 1984, which ends in March 1985.

Dallas Bank Firm Has Record Loss

United Press International

DALLAS — InterFirst Corp., the biggest bank-holding company in the Southwest, has bowed to government pressure and revised its third-quarter loss to \$248.5 million from \$194.2 million. It was relieved to be the largest quarterly loss in U.S. banking history.

Also Wednesday, the Dallas-based company accepted the resignation of its chairman, Elvis M. Stewart, and named Robert H. Stewart as his successor. The company said the loss revision was made because the Securities and Exchange Commission rejected its accounting for tax credits.

InterFirst wrote off about \$443 million in loans for the year, nearly eight times the loss it had in 1982. It incorporated \$54 million in tax benefits into its third quarter results.

Harvey Michael Ross

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Ross Report

EULABANK

Extract from Audited Consolidated Accounts for the year ended 30th September 1983

	1983	1982
Profit before Taxation	7,196,774	8,326,425
Profit after Taxation	4,519,205	3,001,189
Share Capital and Reserves	33,361,888	28,842,683
Subordinated Loans	23,383,217	20,685,579
Deposits	618,184,291	617,825,991
Cash at Banks, etc.	82,781,649	123,150,013
Deposits Placed	13,893,706	27,573,494
Loans and Advances	576,112,628	517,190,209
Total Assets	688,953,888	692,561,314

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Latin America: Banca Serfin SNC; Banco de Colombia; Banco de la Nación; Banco de la Nación Argentina; Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay; Banco del Estado; Banco del Estado de Chile; Banco del Pichincha CA; Banco do Brasil SA; Banco Industrial de Venezuela CA; Banco Mercantil de São Paulo SA.

The above extract is an abridged version of the group's full accounts which will be filed with the Registrar of Companies and on which the company's auditors gave an unqualified report.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary.



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300	125.00	100.00	100.00
400	125.00	100.00	100.00
400	200.00	100.00	100.00
400	200.00	100.00	100.00

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- 17:05 CABLE COUNTDOWN
- 18:05 FANTASY ISLAND
- 18:55 CHARLIE'S ANGELS
- 19:45 VEGAS
- 20:35 LIVE FROM LONDON
- 21:35 CHARLIE CHAPLIN - THE FLOORWALKER

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EUA 15,000,000.— Loan

84% - 1974/1989

We inform holders of obligations that the 6th February 1984 redemption for the amount of ECU 1,000,000.— has been carried out by drawing lots. The lots drawn on 10th January 1984 in the presence of Mrs. Jeanne Housse, Public Officer, Luxembourg, for 1,000 obligations of ECU 1,000 each which carry the numbers:

7558 to 8571

Inclusive, taking account of numbers already drawn for preceding instalments, will be reimbursed at par, with coupons due 6th February 1985 and subsequent coupons attached, from 6th February 1984, date at which they cease to accrue interest.

These obligations will be redeemable and interest to 6th February 1984 paid at the following banks:

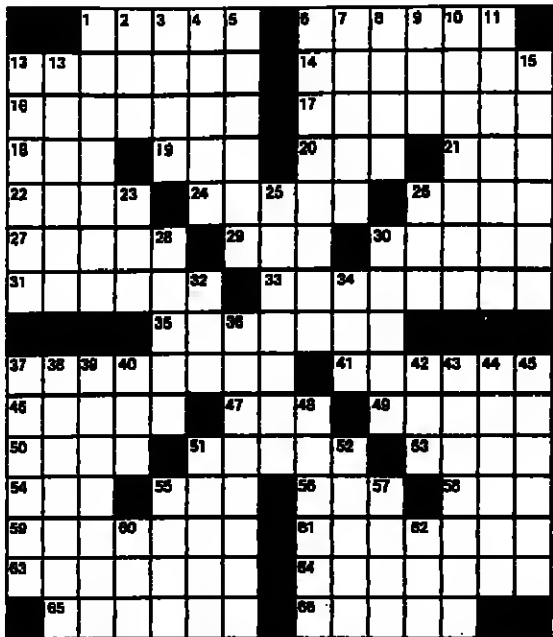
CREDIT LYONNAIS, Luxembourg; CREDIT LYONNAIS, Paris; KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE, Luxembourg; COMMERZBANK A.G., Frankfurt-am-Main; BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A., Brussels; AMSTERDAM ROTTERDAM BANK N.V., Amsterdam.

We recall that the following obligations from earlier drawings have not yet been presented for redemption:

6th February 1979: n° 200.

6th February 1980: n° 9186, 9187, 9188, 9189.

6th February 1981: 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 3083, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3181, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634, 3635, 3636, 3637, 3638, 3639, 3640, 3641, 3642, 3643, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3649, 3650, 3651, 3652, 3653, 3654, 3655, 3656, 3657, 3658, 3659, 3660, 3661, 3662, 3663, 3664, 3665, 3666, 3667, 3668, 3669, 3670, 3671, 3672, 3673, 3674, 3675, 3676, 3677, 3678, 3679, 3680, 3681, 3682,



ACROSS

1 Composer of "The Pearl Fishers"

6 "Martha" composer

12 Chair a meeting

14 Having good inherited characteristics

16 — Beach, Calif.

17 Accessory to the crime

18 Legal thing

19 Beak

20 Ball elevator

21 Something to quaff

22 With Fr.

24 A son of Hercules and Omphale

26 Church calendar

27 Fish's sawlike organ

29 Eur. country

30 Carry's pitch

31 Aleut's cousin

33 Roundworm

35 "Prince Igor" composer

37 Police surveillance

41 Moorish drum

46 Possessor

47 Norm: Abbr.

48 Where the Greeks met

DOWN

1 Running amok

2 Distinctive doctrine

3 Jewish homeland, biblically

4 A Ford

5 Something for steeping

6 Grease jobs, informally

8 Curved molding

9 Asian holiday

10 Canadian province

11 Exercised, as power

12 Musical passage

13 Author of "Popo": 1980

15 Kind of sauce

23 Le dancier

25 Composer of "The Consul"

26 Elect

28 Fossil resin

30 Polar resident

32 A tic-tac-toe winner

34 "Cara," 1984 song

36 Bad guys in a western

37 Agent for fusing metal

38 Ballroom dance

39 Bring in life

40 Cognizance

42 Give it —

43 Lady's bedroom

44 Melodious

45 Cascade

46 Tawdler

51 Mentally sounder

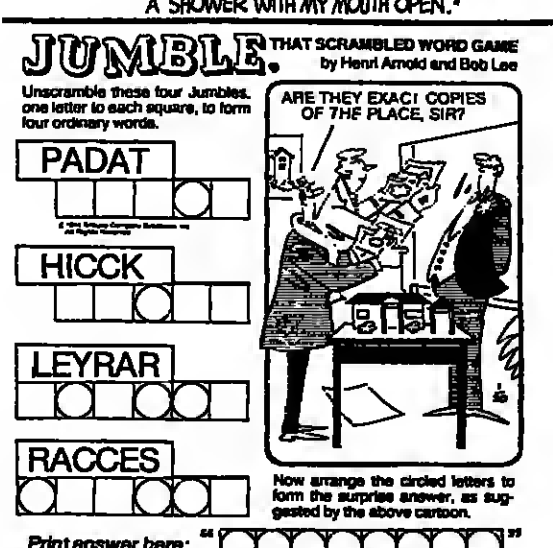
52 Poetic stanza

55 Let, with "out"

57 Nanking nanny

60 Harv. neighbor

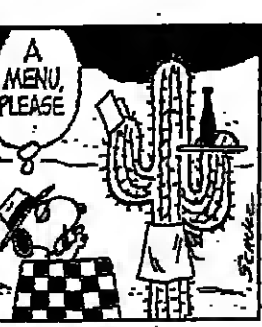
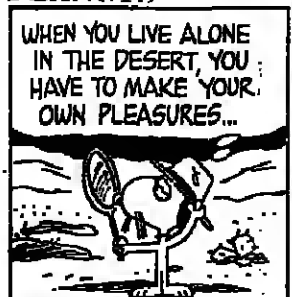
62 Spanish she-bear



WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA	
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	17-24	Algeria	17-24
Amsterdam	10-14	Amsterdam	10-14
Berlin	10-14	Berlin	10-14
Bombay	24-30	Bombay	24-30
Buenos Aires	10-14	Buenos Aires	10-14
Calcutta	24-30	Calcutta	24-30
Cairo	17-24	Cairo	17-24
Chennai	24-30	Chennai	24-30
Columbo	24-30	Columbo	24-30
Dakar	17-24	Dakar	17-24
Dhaka	24-30	Dhaka	24-30
Delhi	24-30	Delhi	24-30
Disse	17-24	Disse	17-24
Dublin	10-14	Dublin	10-14
Edinburgh	10-14	Edinburgh	10-14
Geneva	10-14	Geneva	10-14
Hankow	24-30	Hankow	24-30
Hong Kong	24-30	Hong Kong	24-30
Indan	24-30	Indan	24-30
London	10-14	London	10-14
Madras	24-30	Madras	24-30
Manila	24-30	Manila	24-30
Moscow	10-14	Moscow	10-14
Mumbai	24-30	Mumbai	24-30
Nairobi	17-24	Nairobi	17-24
Paris	10-14	Paris	10-14
Perth	17-24	Perth	17-24
Port of Spain	17-24	Port of Spain	17-24
Port Moresby	17-24	Port Moresby	17-24
Rangoon	24-30	Rangoon	24-30
San Francisco	10-14	San Francisco	10-14
Singapore	24-30	Singapore	24-30
Sourabaya	24-30	Sourabaya	24-30
Taipei	24-30	Taipei	24-30
Tokyo	24-30	Tokyo	24-30
Yokohama	24-30	Yokohama	24-30

PEANUTS



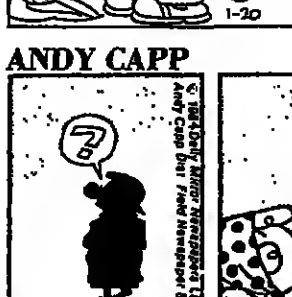
BLONDIE



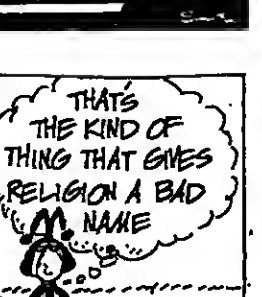
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



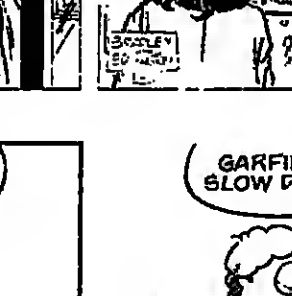
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

THE GREAT WAR AT SEA, 1914-1918

By Richard Hough. 353 pp. \$25.
Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

THE TRUE GLORY: The Story of the Royal Navy Over a Thousand Years

By Warren Tute. 288 pp. \$22.95.
Harper & Row, 10 East 53d St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

NAVY & EMPIRE

By James L. Stokesbury. 430 pp. \$16.95.
Morrow, 105 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by C. Northcote Parkinson

THREE rather similar books have been published at about the same time. Of the three the book by Richard Hough is far the best and for two good reasons. In the first place, he has much that is new to say, particularly as he stands on the shoulders, as it were, of the late professor Arthur Marler, the pre-eminent modern naval historian of World War I, to all of whose papers he had access. The result is an important narrative to which the publishers have done justice with 41 plates and 11 maps and diagrams. Nor is the narrative all Hough has to offer. He also includes portraits of the main characters — notably Admirals Fisher, Jellicoe, Beatty — and a very well balanced discussion of the more crucial events, particularly the last great ship-to-ship encounter between opposing surface fleets, that of the British Grand Fleet and the German High Seas Fleet off Jutland in 1916. He is particularly successful in seeing that the great distinction here as well as merits, no one of them being always right. Churchill, he says, was "a brilliant peace-time First Lord for the needs of the Royal Navy between 1912 and 1914," even if his letters, or at least one of them could be described by the prime minister, Asquith, as "begotten by froth out of foam." By contrast Hough concludes that "his leadership in war had very few redeeming features." Many mistakes were due to his "fussing over everyone and everything causing dismay and resentment." In summarizing the case for and against both Jellicoe and Beatty the author is anything but partisan. Churchill, however, who wrote a good deal of nonsense about Jutland, "very justly described Jellicoe as "the

Scott Finlay

Bridge on the P

one man who could lose the war in an afternoon" — and didn't.

Warren Tute's book purports to be "the story of the Royal Navy over a thousand years," a period which begins with Alfred the Great in 896 and ends with the Falkland Islands conflict of 1982. The author has thus set himself a very difficult task, one which begins with a very long and detailed account of the navy's longships and ends with a detailed account of the Falkland Islands conflict. The result is a very well illustrated piece of journalism, written by a former naval officer, which the author was largely responsible for. It is a very good work of reference, covering such topics as administration, navigation, the development of steam, and signaling at sea, affording useful information for the general reader. It is a very good work of reference, covering such topics as administration, navigation, the development of steam, and signaling at sea, affording useful information for the general reader. It is a very good work of reference, covering such topics as administration, navigation, the development of steam, and signaling at sea, affording useful information for the general reader.



C. Northcote Parkinson, the historian and novelist, is the author among many other books of "Parkinson's Law" and "The Life and Times of Horatio Hornblower." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE play of the club suit was tricky and crucial in different ways at both tables in the diagrammed deal. In one case, as shown, South persevered to four spades over the opposing four hearts, reached after East had made a responsive double.

West naturally doubled, but had no reason to select a diamond lead. Instead he played the ace and another trump, hoping to cut down ruffs. South won in his hand and led the club queen.

Fearing that South might hold a singleton or doubleton heart, South won with the king, a fatal error with the actual distribution.

The defense to this combination is simple if Q-J is in the dummy, for the player with the king is not tempted to cover immediately. As it was, West could not be sure what to do.

South won with the club ace and led the nine, which East covered with the ten. Eventually, the declarer still had to guess the position of the seven, and he guessed right by playing for the card to drop. One of his diamond losers disappeared, and he scored 790 in a contract that could have been defeated by two tricks.

In the replay East was the declarer in four hearts and reached a spade lead. He won with the ace, drove out the heart ace and was on the road to 10 tricks in view of the even diamond split. But South made a cunning shift to the club jack. As the cards lie it could be right for East to duck this, but

he decided to play the king. However, North misjudged North's turn by returning a spade rather than a club, and the contract made.

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

	North	South
1	1♠	2♠
2	2♥	3♥
3	3♠	4♠
4	4♥	5♥
5	5♠	6♠
6	6♥	7♥
7	7♠	8♠
8	8♥	9♥
9	9♠	10♠
10	10♥	11♥
11	11♠	12♠
12	12♥	13♥
13	13♠	14♠
14	14♥	15♥
15	15♠	16♠
16	16♥	17♥
17	17♠	18♠
18	18♥	19♥
19	19♠	20♠
20	20♥	21♥
21	21♠	22♠
22	22♥	23♥
23	23♠	24♠
24	24♥	25♥
25	25♠	26♠
26	26♥	27♥
27	27♠	28♠
28	28♥	29♥
29	29♠	30♠
30	30♥	31♥
31	31♠	32♠
32	32♥	33♥
33	33♠	34♠
34	34♥	35♥
35	35♠	36♠
36	36♥	37♥
37	37♠	38♠
38	38♥	39♥
39	39♠	40♠
40	40♥	41♥
41	41♠	42♠
42	42♥	43♥
43	43♠	44♠
44	44♥	45♥
45	45♠	46♠
46	46♥	47♥
47	47♠	48♠
48	48♥	49♥
49	49♠	50♠
50	50♥	51♥
51	51♠	52♠
52	52♥	53♥
53	53♠	54♠
54	54♥	55♥
55	55♠	56♠
56	56♥	57♥
57	57♠	58♠
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73	73♠	74♠
74	74♥	75♥
75	75♠	76♠
76	76♥	77♥
77	77♠	78♠
78	78♥	79♥
79	79♠	80♠
80	80♥	81♥
81	81♠	82♠
82	82♥	83♥
83	83♠	84♠
84	84♥	85♥
85	85♠	86♠
86	86♥	87♥
87	87♠	88♠
88	88♥	89♥
89	89♠	90♠
90	90♥	91♥
91	91♠	92♠
92	92♥	93♥
93	93♠	94♠
94	94♥	95♥
95	95♠	96♠
96	96♥	97♥
97	97♠	98♠
98	98♥	99♥
99	99♠	100♠

Canadian Stock Markets Jan. 19

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto		High Low Close Chg		High Low Close Chg			
1974 A&P Price	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16453 Infor Place	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 Achlons	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16454 Infr Gr A I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16455 Infr Gr B I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16456 Infr Gr C I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16457 Infr Gr D I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16458 Infr Gr E I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16459 Infr Gr F I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16460 Infr Gr G I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16461 Infr Gr H I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16462 Infr Gr I I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16463 Infr Gr J I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16464 Infr Gr K I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16465 Infr Gr L I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16466 Infr Gr M I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16467 Infr Gr N I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16468 Infr Gr O I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16469 Infr Gr P I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16470 Infr Gr Q I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16471 Infr Gr R I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16472 Infr Gr S I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16473 Infr Gr T I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16474 Infr Gr U I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16475 Infr Gr V I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16476 Infr Gr W I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16477 Infr Gr X I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16478 Infr Gr Y I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16479 Infr Gr Z I	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16480 Infr Gr A II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16481 Infr Gr B II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16482 Infr Gr C II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16483 Infr Gr D II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16484 Infr Gr E II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16485 Infr Gr F II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16486 Infr Gr G II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16487 Infr Gr H II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16488 Infr Gr I II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16489 Infr Gr J II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16490 Infr Gr K II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16491 Infr Gr L II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16492 Infr Gr M II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16493 Infr Gr N II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16494 Infr Gr O II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16495 Infr Gr P II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16496 Infr Gr Q II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16497 Infr Gr R II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16498 Infr Gr S II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16499 Infr Gr T II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16500 Infr Gr U II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16501 Infr Gr V II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16502 Infr Gr W II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16503 Infr Gr X II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16504 Infr Gr Y II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16505 Infr Gr Z II	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16506 Infr Gr A III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16507 Infr Gr B III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16508 Infr Gr C III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16509 Infr Gr D III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16510 Infr Gr E III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16511 Infr Gr F III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16512 Infr Gr G III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16513 Infr Gr H III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16514 Infr Gr I III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16515 Infr Gr J III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16516 Infr Gr K III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16517 Infr Gr L III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16518 Infr Gr M III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16519 Infr Gr N III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16520 Infr Gr O III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16521 Infr Gr P III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16522 Infr Gr Q III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16523 Infr Gr R III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16524 Infr Gr S III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16525 Infr Gr T III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16526 Infr Gr U III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16527 Infr Gr V III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16528 Infr Gr W III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16529 Infr Gr X III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16530 Infr Gr Y III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16531 Infr Gr Z III	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16532 Infr Gr A IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16533 Infr Gr B IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16534 Infr Gr C IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16535 Infr Gr D IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16536 Infr Gr E IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16537 Infr Gr F IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16538 Infr Gr G IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16539 Infr Gr H IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16540 Infr Gr I IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16541 Infr Gr J IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16542 Infr Gr K IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16543 Infr Gr L IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16544 Infr Gr M IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16545 Infr Gr N IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16546 Infr Gr O IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16547 Infr Gr P IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16548 Infr Gr Q IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16549 Infr Gr R IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16550 Infr Gr S IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16551 Infr Gr T IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16552 Infr Gr U IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16553 Infr Gr V IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16554 Infr Gr W IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16555 Infr Gr X IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16556 Infr Gr Y IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16557 Infr Gr Z IV	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16558 Infr Gr A V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16559 Infr Gr B V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16560 Infr Gr C V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16561 Infr Gr D V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16562 Infr Gr E V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16563 Infr Gr F V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16564 Infr Gr G V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16565 Infr Gr H V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16566 Infr Gr I V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16567 Infr Gr J V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16568 Infr Gr K V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16569 Infr Gr L V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16570 Infr Gr M V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16571 Infr Gr N V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16572 Infr Gr O V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16573 Infr Gr P V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16574 Infr Gr Q V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16575 Infr Gr R V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16576 Infr Gr S V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16577 Infr Gr T V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16578 Infr Gr U V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16579 Infr Gr V V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16580 Infr Gr W V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16581 Infr Gr X V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16582 Infr Gr Y V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16583 Infr Gr Z V	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16584 Infr Gr A VI	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16585 Infr Gr B VI	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16586 Infr Gr C VI	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16587 Infr Gr D VI	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16588 Infr Gr E VI	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16589 Infr Gr F VI	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16590 Infr Gr G VI	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16591 Infr Gr H VI	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2	27	+1/2	16592 Infr Gr I VI	33 1/2	32 1/2	-1/2
1974 A&P	27 1/2						

SPORTS

Steve Scott Finally Has An Edge on the Field

By Mal Florence

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — It has been said that the home-court advantage in basketball is worth 10 points. In the National Football League playoffs, the home team usually wins. Athletes tend to believe that they have a psychological advantage when they are performing in familiar, friendly surroundings.

All of which brings us to Steve Scott, who has been the best U.S. mile runner for several years and has seemed on the verge of becoming the best in the world — but has been perennially ranked No. 2. This designation may change in the Olympic Games next summer. Scott believes he'll have not only a home-town edge over his European opposition but also a home-country edge.

"Having the Olympics in L.A. is going to affect a lot of Europeans," Scott said. "They're used to being in their own surroundings. Anywhere in Europe is home for those guys. It took me three years of going to Europe before I was comfortable there."

"Now they're coming over here like we used to go over there. And they're going to be over here a good month prior to the Olympics and a lot of them haven't been away from home for more than a week. A one- or two-hour flight can take you almost anywhere in Europe. So they can compete somewhere and be home right away. It's like me going from Phoenix to L.A."

Scott said he knows that Steve Overt, the world-record holder in the 1,500-meter distance, has been away from home and others may be uncomfortable in California. As for Scott, he's been training in the San Diego County beach town of Encinitas, away from the Los Angeles area.

"I'll have everything the others [Europeans] have had all those years," he said. "When I'm in Europe, I'm staying in hotel after hotel. They're staying at home. Now

it's different and it will not only help my event but all Americans." Scott has been living and training in Scottsdale, Arizona, and he is getting ready for the indoor season. He plans to compete in five meets, beginning with the Sunbelt Invitational on Friday in Los Angeles. But he won't be going against Ireland's Eamonn Coghlan, the world indoor mile record-holder. Coghlan has a stress fracture of the tibia bone in his right leg and will not compete indoors this season.

Scott has run the second-fastest outdoor mile of all time, 3:47.69, and he's the U.S. indoor mile record-holder at 3:51.8. He is usually second to Coghlan on the boards. He was second in the 1,500 meters to Britain's Steve Cram in the world track championships last August in Helsinki.

Second, Second, Second. It's a frustrating litany for the 27-year-old mile runner. Scott is aware that being second best in the United States in almost anything gets scant recognition. But he lives with that. What does he think he's being criticized for running what some writers call a dumb race in losing to Cram?

"It wasn't like I didn't make the finals or that I finished last," Scott said. "I was second by two-tenths of a second [3:41.59 to 3:41.87]. I was so close. How can it be a stupid race?"

Scott's tactics were questioned because he allowed a slow pace — a 65-second first lap — that ultimately benefited Cram, who has a blazing kick. Said Aouita of Morocco had the lead with 500 meters left, followed by Cram and Scott. Cram was going into the final turn with about 200 meters left. But Scott didn't kick precisely when Cram did.

"Cram went by Aouita and then I came up on Aouita's shoulder," Scott said. "Aouita sped up and held me off. I ran three yards longer [on the outside] and that was basically the difference at the end."



Steve Scott, left, finishing second in the 1,500-meter final in Helsinki, waits for a new day against his major competition: Steve Overt (341), Steve Cram (325) and Said Aouita (549).

But that wasn't the problem. On the backstretch I should have made a charge to go around both of them and, if Cram went with me, I'd at least be on his shoulder in the last 200 meters.

"It was a judgment call that I made at that particular second. I felt like we were going quick enough and I thought I could reel Cram in on the last home stretch. Cram went around Aouita, but Aouita held me off and the distance opened between myself and Cram. I was gaining on Cram but there was too much ground to make up."

So Scott lost a casual race, and in many major championship meets, such as the Olympics, a tactical race is the format. Scott wants a faster first lap next summer but he doesn't necessarily want to be the pace-setter. "I don't want to be stuck with the lead because, no

matter how fast you go, you're not going to run away from any of those guys," he said.

Scott will undoubtedly have a different race plan for the Olympic 1,500 final. His major competition, he said, will likely come from Cram, Aouita and Overt, who finished fourth at Helsinki, and possibly Sydney Marce of the United States.

Scott on his competition: Cram. "I think his strength is his speed [1:43.61 for 800 meters] and his weakness is his lack of strength. I don't think he would have been there [at the final] at Helsinki with a reasonably fast pace."

Overt. "It seemed that he lost some enthusiasm this season. But when Marce broke his 1,500 record, he gained it right back. If he regains his enthusiasm, he can be a big factor."

Aouita. "After what he did at Helsinki, he has to be the dark horse in the field. He only recently reached a world-class level."

Marce. "Anything could happen with him. He might not make the finals [such as in Helsinki] or he could get the gold medal. He doesn't know how to reach a peak, or rather he can reach a peak but he can't time it. He runs hard and, all of a sudden, he runs fast. I don't think he expected to break a world record in the 1,500. He didn't run well before or after that race. So everything just clicked for him."

Scott believes that Britain's Sebastian Coe will concentrate on the 800 in the Olympics, although the British middle-distance runner — who holds the world record for the mile — has said that he might double if he is in the proper condition. "I think Coe will stick to the 800 because he has a psychological barrier to overcome," Scott said. "He has the top three times ever in the 800 but has never won a major championship at that distance."

Plunkett's Season Far From Super

Raiders' Quarterback Survives Up-and-Down Year

By Alan Greenberg

Los Angeles Times Service

TAMPA, Florida — Jim Plunkett's National Football League career has been one part House of Horrors, one part Fantasy Island. These days it's Fantasy Island as the Raiders' quarterback prepares to lead his team into Super Bowl XVIII Sunday against the Washington Redskins.

Whenever Plunkett leaves his hotel room, he's engulfed by fans and reporters. To the Raiders, the 36-year-old veteran is a lot more popular than he was three months ago — Oct. 19 — when Coach Tom Flores called Plunkett into his office and told him he was benched.

That was the House of Horrors part for Plunkett. Many thought it was the final chapter of his turbulent, often-traumatic 13-year pro career.

Jim Plunkett has been written off as often as a business lunch. And always, it has been Plunkett who was left with the bitter aftertaste, while others wiped their hands and excused themselves.

He has been handsomely rewarded — the Raiders paid him \$560,000 this season — but how much money does it take to compensate for being told you're no longer good enough to be No. 1?

"I wish my career had been a soaring eagle," Plunkett said, "but it doesn't always work out that way."

Plunkett was benched following a 38-36 loss to the Seattle Seahawks Oct. 16 in which the Raiders committed eight turnovers. Five of them were Plunkett's. He threw three interceptions, plus two fumbles that the Seahawks converted into touchdowns.

Someone asked Plunkett if he'd ever had a more humiliating game. "Probably," he said. "I've had some really tough times out there."

Not too early in the 1983 season. Plunkett had led the Raiders to an 8-1 record during the 1982 strike-shortened regular season, and Flores made him the starter this year even though quarterback Marc Wilson had clearly outperformed him in the exhibition season — and so it seemed.

Plunkett was asked if, after the benching, he thought his career might be over. "That crossed my mind," he said. "But it's a long season."

It wasn't for Wilson, 26. The former No. 1 draft choice out of BYU was brilliant in his debut as the Raiders beat the then-undefeated Cowboys at Dallas, but he and the Raiders were lackluster the following week, losing a return match to the Seahawks at the Coliseum.

The next week, Nov. 6, at Kansas City, Wilson broke his left shoulder diving to make a sideline tackle after having a pass intercepted with 26 seconds left in the first half. Plunkett came in and guided the Raiders on consecutive fourth-quarter touchdown drives, bringing



Jim Plunkett... still looking to the big-pass play.

them from behind twice to beat the Chiefs, 28-20.

Wilson's shoulder put a couple of metal screws put in it, and Plunkett got the Raiders back to where they'd been early in the season. He led them to five straight victories. This time around, Plunkett was better rested — and wiser. He threw more short patterns and didn't force the ball downfield into tight coverage.

"There was no doubt I was fresher when I came back," Plunkett said. "I'm not throwing the ball down the field quite as much, but the main thing is the offensive line is playing so much better. The time [to find a receiver] is there. The guys up front are making a big difference."

Plunkett won't say if he feels vindicated by the way this season has turned out. But out that he's back in the lineup, he says he doesn't believe he deserved to be benched.

But he is the first to admit that he's not the quarterback he was. Time and again in the early part of the season his receivers beat the coverage deep, only to see the ball underthrown, usually resulting in an incomplete or an interception. Plunkett simply can't reach them. He was part of only one pass play longer than 45 yards this season.

"I love the big-pass play," Plunkett said. "It's exciting. It's great to have, it's great to see."

And it's what the Raider organization, especially owner Al Davis, expects. Plunkett admitted that it was his awareness of the organization's obsession with the big-play offense that led to his initial undoing.

"I think I did try too hard," he said, "wanting to give them what they asked for."

But although he no longer consistently delivers what the Raiders believe they need, he has given them what they wanted — a berth in the Super Bowl.

SPORTS BRIEFS

NHL Canucks Fire Coach Neilson

VANCOUVER, British Columbia (AP) — Roger Neilson was fired Thursday as head coach of the Vancouver Canucks and replaced behind the bench by General Manager Harry Neale for the balance of the National Hockey League season. Neale said the Canucks had been "underachieving" for the last 1½ years under Neilson.

It was the third time Neilson has been fired by an NHL team. He previously was head coach of Toronto and Buffalo. "I'm like a lot of other people," Neilson said after the announcement. "I'm looking for a job."

NFL Players Select League MVPs

TAMPA, Florida (UPI) — Washington Redskins' quarterback Joe Theismann and Seattle Seahawks' rookie running back Curt Warner were named the most valuable players in the NFL and AFC by the NFL Players Association.

The union announced Wednesday the results of the voting by league players. NFL rookie-of-the-year honors went to Los Angeles Rams' running back Eric Dickerson on offense and Redskins' cornerback Darrell Green on defense. AFC rookie honors went to Warner on offense and Baltimore Colts' linebacker Vernon Maxwell on defense.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Boston	31	W	101
Philadelphia	28	W	98
New York	27	W	97
New Jersey	26	W	96
Washington	25	W	95
Central Division			
Minneapolis	24	W	94
Chicago	23	W	93
Cleveland	22	W	92
Indiana	21	W	91
Western Conference			
Midwest Division			
Utah	24	W	94
San Antonio	23	W	93
Kansas City	22	W	92
Denver	21	W	91
Pacific Division			
Los Angeles	24	W	94
Portland	23	W	93
Seattle	22	W	92
Golden State	21	W	91
San Diego	20	W	90
Phoenix	19	W	89
San Jose	18	W	88
San Francisco	17	W	87
San Marcos	16	W	86
San Jose	15	W	85
San Jose	14	W	84
San Jose	13	W	83
San Jose	12	W	82
San Jose	11	W	81
San Jose	10	W	80
San Jose	9	W	79
San Jose	8	W	78
San Jose	7	W	77
San Jose	6	W	76
San Jose	5	W	75
San Jose	4	W	74
San Jose	3	W	73
San Jose	2	W	72
San Jose	1	W	71

College Basketball Scores

WALLES CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
NY Islanders	31	W	101
NY Islanders	30	W	100
NY Islanders	29	W	99
NY Islanders	28	W	98
NY Islanders	27	W	97
NY Islanders	26	W	96
NY Islanders	25	W	95
NY Islanders	24	W	94
NY Islanders	23	W	93
NY Islanders	22	W	92
NY Islanders	21	W	91
NY Islanders	20	W	90
NY Islanders	19	W	89
NY Islanders	18	W	88
NY Islanders	17	W	87
NY Islanders	16	W	86
NY Islanders	15	W	85
NY Islanders	14	W	84
NY Islanders	13	W	83
NY Islanders	12	W	82
NY Islanders	11	W	81
NY Islanders	10	W	80
NY Islanders	9	W	79
NY Islanders	8	W	78
NY Islanders	7	W	77
NY Islanders	6	W	76
NY Islanders	5	W	75
NY Islanders	4	W	74
NY Islanders	3	W	73
NY Islanders	2	W	72
NY Islanders	1	W	71

NHL Standings

WALLES CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
NY Islanders	31	W	101
NY Islanders	30	W	100
NY Islanders	29	W	99
NY Islanders	28	W	98
NY Islanders	27	W	97
NY Islanders	26	W	96
NY Islanders	25	W	95
NY Islanders	24	W	94
NY Islanders	23	W	93
NY Islanders	22	W	92
NY Islanders	21	W	91
NY Islanders	20	W	90
NY Islanders	19	W	89
NY Islanders	18	W	88
NY Islanders	17	W	87
NY Islanders	16	W	86
NY Islanders	15	W	85
NY Islanders	14	W	84
NY Islanders	13	W	83
NY Islanders	12	W	82
NY Islanders	11	W	81
NY Islanders	10	W	80
NY Islanders	9	W	79
NY Islanders	8	W	78
NY Islanders	7	W	77
NY Islanders	6	W	76
NY Islanders	5	W	75
NY Islanders	4	W	74
NY Islanders	3	W	73
NY Islanders	2	W	72
NY Islanders	1	W	71

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(Continued From Back Page)

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TODD FRANK, J. HOLLAND, 6009
Beverly Hills, Calif. Tel: 01 47 97 97

SERVICES

NEW YORK
Tourist Guide, Travel Corporation
Tel: 01 47 97 97

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Tourist Guide, Travel Corporation
Tel: 01 47 97 97

ST GERMAIN

SHORT TERM IN LONDON
No agents, Tel: 01 47 97 97

EMPLOYMENT

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED
PENGWYN, London. Ex-Service, highly
motivated, seeking a challenging position
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